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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Augusta has just received $75,000 in one lump from Liverpool to buy cotton, and its deposit in our banks has helped the money market. This is only a starter, and there will be plenty to handle all the cotton that comes, says an Augusta dispatch.

The Cherokee Strip is to be thrown open to settlement on the 16th of September. The event will be of even greater importance in some respects than the opening of Oklahoma proper. In area it is much larger than the original Oklahoma, and more than half is arable land.

Chairman Henderson, of the postoffice committee, has tendered the clerkship of that committee to Mr. T. C. Linn, of Salisbury. Chairman Bunn, of the claims committee, has selected as principal clerk of the committee Mr. G. E. Leach, of Raleigh, and for assistant clerk Mr. S. E. Abell, of Johnston, late presidental elector.

On top of the New York Herald's new building are perched twenty figures of owls as large as life. Behind the eyes of these owls will be sixteen candle power electric lights. The clock over the main entrance will be connected with these lights, and at midnight each particular owl will wink one eye and then wink the other eye.

A lot of Poles (the most oppressed people in Europe and the most unreasonable rampant anarchists in this country) made a demonstration in Buffalo, N. Y. last week and began to loot the town especially the markets crying "give us food." They were suppressed and many were arrested. But lo and behold, says the Press and Carolinian, money was found on nearly everyone of them.

During the last week we have had reports of cases of Asiatic cholera at points in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Italy and Roumania, a report of a case in England, and continuous reports of the awful ravages of the disease in Russia. It looks as though we would again be compelled to shut the gates against all immigrants from all infected countries, says the New York Sun.

The British House of Commons passed the Home Rule bill last Friday. Gladstone was the first to record his vote and Morley was the last. The division resulted: For the motion, 301; against it, 267. When the figures were announced the Irish members sprang to their feet and cheered wildly, waving hats, handkerchiefs and the like, while the opposition members raised their counter cheer and shouts of "resign." "resign." Five minutes later the House of Lords sat and passed the Home Rule bill on the first reading.

The receipts of cotton in Wilmington, says the Messenger, for the year ending Sept. 1st were 160,198 bales as compared to 161,630 bales the previous year. The exports for the same period were 160,728 bales against 161,630 bales the previous year. Secretary Hester, of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, telegraphs his estimate to Col. John L. Cantwell, of the Wilmington Produce Exchange as follows: Crop 1892 1893, 6,700,365 bales, of which 5,088,392 bales were port receipts, 912,146 bales overland receipts, and 699,827 bales consumed in the South.

All of the North Carolina Democrats voted for the five ratios and the Bland-Allison amendment. Mr. Bunn alone voted for the repeal of the Sherman law. Mr. Settle voted against the ratios and the Bland amendment, but for the repeal bill. Of the South Carolinians, Mr. Brawley voted against the ratios and the amendment and for the bill. All the others voted for the 16 to 1 ratio and against the other ratios. They voted for the Bland amendment and against the bill. Murray, colored, voted for all the ratios, for the Bland amendment and against the bill.

The recent advices received by Secretary Morton from one of his agents in Europe, Mr. Mattes, says the N. Y. Sun, fully confirm previous reports regarding the shortage of certain crops in many parts of Europe, which, he represents, is likely to guarantee a very large demand for American forage crops, including corn, although he does not think it likely that much of the latter will be used as human food. He represents that the tariff complications between Russia and Germany are likely to render the people of the latter country especially dependent upon the United States for their supplies.

Arkansas has a Governor named Fishback, but he is no flounder in politics, says the Wilmington Messenger. Governor Fishback says: "The census shows that Nebraska, Illinoise, Iowa, Indiana, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana are fifty-eight times as large as Massachusetts and have seven times as many people; yet, within the past ten years Massachusetts has grown in wealth $10,000,000 more than all nine of these great States combined. Pennsylvania has grown $12,000,000 more than twelve of these great States. New York has grown $6,000,000 more than fifteen combined. The nine industrial States of the Northeast own over one-half of the wealth of the entire country. This wealth has been drained from the consumers of the South and West."

An analysis of the present House of Representatives show that twenty-two are of foreign birth, Speaker Crisp among them. The only negro is Murray, from South Carolina. Ireland furnishes eight members, five of these being in the New York delegation. Germany gives four, Canada three, Norway two, Florida, with three Congressmen, has no native Floridian on the floor. Georgia furnishes five Congressmen to other States; at the same time all of Georgia's eleven are not natives of that State. Fifty-five members of the House have "worked on farms," thirty-two taught schools, eight were printers' apprentices, four were sailors, two were telegraph operators, four have been blacksmiths, three shoemakers and two carpenters. There are in the House eighty-seven graduates of colleges and thirty-one whose terms at college were cut short. Of the 356 members 207 have practised law. Forty-two members were in the Union army and forty-seven in the Confederate army.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

Tuesday's Charleston News and Courier estimates the damage to property in that city at $1,111,500. Much of the property was covered by cyclone insurance. Six persons were killed at Charleston, two injured, and others are missing. ——The commissioner of patents refuses to grant Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, a trade-mark on his State liquor. ——It is estimated that it will take $50,000 to repair the damage on Tybee Island. The damage to crops on the island is placed at $400,000. The storm performed some curious freaks there. The lower story of one house was blown away and the second story was floated across several lots, the pictures on the walls not being disturbed. ——There is not the slightest foundation for the reported ill health of the President. ——Judge Benedict, of New York, has appointed a receiver for the Nicaragua Canal and Construction company, of which Warner Miller is president. ——The shipping at Beaufort and Port Royal suffered almost total destruction in the recent storm. ——The officers of the Kearsarge and Nantucket say their voyage was the roughest ever made by them. The latter had to keep her pumps going for thirty-six hours. ——It is estimated that Charleston will get only 3,000 bales of Sea Island cotton instead of the usual 10,000 bales. One hundred negroes are reported drowned on the Bischoff place on Edisto river, S. C. ——The greatest damage by the storm was done at Port Royal and Beaufort. Thirty dead bodies were found on the beach at the former place. ——The Kearsarge and Nantucket will have to be repaired at Norfolk navy yard. —— Congressman Grady voted for the free silver amendments to the Wilson bill and against the repeal of the Sherman act. ——Hon. A. H. Williams has had notice of his contest served on Hon. Thomas Settle. ——Secretary Carlisle has announced that the administration favors early and thorough revision and reduction of the tariff. ——Dr. Karl Von Ruck at the Pan-American Medical congress will give his views on the climate of Western North Carolina as beneficial to lung disease. ——The Egypt coal mines have closed down for thirty days. ——The builders have completed the Haw river iron bridge on the Raleigh and Augusta railroad and have turned it over to that road. ——The loss of life on the Sea Islands is now estimated at 600, and 7,000 survivors are in a state of destitution. —— A conspiracy of the Hawaiian Royalists to fire Honolulu and capture the Government has been frustrated by the Government. —— The Monmouth Park Racing Association has brought a $100,000 libel suit against the Times and Tribune of New York. ——Asiatic cholera has appeared in Grimsby, Lincolnshire, England. Several deaths have occurred. —— An express train on the Boston and Albany railroad went through a bridge Thursday. Fifteen persons were killed and nine injured. ——The Italian bark Vincenzo Galatola was abandoned off Hatteras on the 24th, her crew being rescued by the whaling schooner Hattie E. Smith. ——Capt. Whitely and his wife and six children, of Castle Pinckney, spent the night of the storm in the open air to leeward of the fort. ——The Charleston News and Courier of the 30th was gotten out by candle light and the supply of candles gave out before the paper was up. ——The seignorage silver in the treasury which the administration favors coining amounts to about $59,000,000 according to the estimate of Congressman Bland. ——The net increase of the public debt for August was $10,442,898.——The steamer Tallahassee, New York for Savannah, picked up the shipwrecked crew of the bark Freeda A. Wylly. ——The damage to the light house service by the recent storm was very great. ——The memorial address at Raleigh next year will be on the life and services of Gen. W. D. Pender, to be delivered by Donnell Gilliam, of Tarboro. ——Alferd Avery, son of the associated justice died at Trinity college Friday. ——Senator Butler, of South Carolina, has asked the Secretary of War to issue tents and rations to those made destitute by the storm. ——The Governor has received notice from Governor McKinney, of the capture at Danville, Va., of Peter Carter, colored, wanted in Caswell county for attempted murder and highway robbery.—— Among the losses to the light house service are: Total loss of the lightship stationed off Rattlesnake shoals; Morris Island range light, keeper's dwelling at Fort Sumter, light house depot at Castle Pinckney, light house tenders Wistaria and Taros badly damaged, and all buoys in Charleston harbor destroyed or out of place. ——Three negroes were executed at Laurens, S. C., one for wife murder and two for arson. ——Governor Carr left Raleigh Saturday for the World's Fair. ——The Yemassee has arrived safely at Charleston without having suffered any damage. About 160 miles from Charleston she passed the Freeda Wylly abandoned and a fire. ——The revenue cutter Lou M. Morrill, of Charleston, sailed down to Kibway in search of the passengers and crew of the City of Savannah that were not rescued by the City of Birmingham. For miles and miles she found floating on the sea the wreckage of the steamer but no personal property was found. The crew formed a searching party and for miles closely inspected the beach, but no bodies were found. ——One patient has died of Asiatic cholera at the Jersey City hospital and another supposed case is under investigation. ——Receivers have been appointed for the Equitable Mortgage company by the Federal court in New York. ——The steamer Paulsen arrived at Savannah Saturday with all the passengers of the City of Savannah who took to the boats at the time of the wreck. Some of them had a terrible experience before being rescued. ——George S. Turner was hanged for the murder of his brother-in-law at Spartanburg, S. C. He was a man of means and well connected. He was the murderer of several other men. ——A hurricane passed over the Azores on August 28th. Two vessels were wrecked in the harbor of Fayal and fourteen houses were destroyed in the town. At Tierra three vessels were wrecked and twenty-eight houses were destroyed. Five persons were killed. ——The British steamer Legislator, from Liverpool for New Orleans, put in at Nassau, N. P., with the American bark, E. W. Stelsan, from New York for Havana, in tow. The bark encountered a severe hurricane during the passage and was leaking badly. Three men were washed overboard, and the captain and six men deserted the vessel at sea. The second mate and six of the crew remained on board. ——By the tenth census 23,000,000 inhabitants of the United States were supported by agriculture, 11,520,000 by manufactures and 15,620,000 by commerce.

List of Premiums Awarded Red Springs Fair Aug. 17—19, 1893.

Premiums will be *delivered* by check or otherwise as early as possible. Personal application to Secretary or Treasurer not necessary.

DEPARTMENT A.

Farm and Garden Products.

Best stalk cotton, D. B. McLean $1 00
do ½ doz. stalks corn, J. D. McLeod 50
do ½ doz. cabbage, J. D. Brown 1 00
do ½ bus. sweet potatoes, C. S. Ray 1 00
do ½ doz. onions, Mrs. J. E. Purcell 1 00
do bale shucks, N. L. Ray 1 00
do bale fodder, N. L. Ray 2 00
do bale hay, N. L. Ray 2 00
do bus. wheat, A. D. McCallum 1 00
do bus. rye, Daniel McLeod 1 00
do ½ bus. oats, N, B. McNeill 1 00
do ½ bus. field pease, Mrs. J. T. Wilson 1 00
do ½ bus. rice, Neill McNeill 1 00
do bus. corn, J. S. Humphrey 1 00
do ½ bus. irish potatoes, Mrs. Tom. McBryde 1 00
do ½ doz. beets, Mrs. Tom. McBryde 50
do chufas, A. C. McGougan 50
do Celery, Mrs. Tom. McBryde 50
do doz. tomatoes, Mrs. Tom. McBryde 50
do egg plant, C. S. Ray 50
do ½ doz. squash, M. J. Brown 50
do ½ doz. cucumbers, Mrs. Tom. McBryde 50
do exhibit garden seed, Mrs. E. F. Baxter 1 00
do exhibit field seed. Neill McNeill 1 00
do ½ doz. stalks sorghum cane, Chas. Livingston 50
do water melon (largest) H. C. McNair 50
do canteloupe, D. B. McLean 50
do pumpkin (largest) Mrs. J. E. Purcell 50
do exhibit melons, D. B. McLean 2 00
do ½ doz. hams, L. C. Brady 2 00
do 5 lbs. lard, L. C. Brady 1 00
do home made soap, Mrs. J. E. Purcell 50
do bus. corn meal, J. S. Humphrey 50
do cane syrup, H. L. Edens 50
do display oats, Dr. J. F. Harrell (Columbus Co. special) 1 00
do squash, E. Hawes (Columbus Co. special 50
do display department A ½ J. E. Haywood's special Mrs. J. T. Wilson 1 00
do display department A ½ J. E. Haywood's special Mrs. J. E. Purcell 1 00
do and largest exhibit vegetables ½ regular premium Mrs. J. T. Wilson 5 00
do and largest exhibit vegetables ½ regular premium Mrs. J. E. Purcell 5 00

NOTE.—The committee considered the exhibits of Mrs. Wilson and Mrs Purcell equally meritorious.

Best watermelon, (N. A. McLean's special) H. C. McNair 1 00
do old ham, Robeson curing, (Rose & Leak's special) Mrs. J. E. Purcell, damask table cloth and napkins.

NOTE.—H. C. McNair entered 4 watermelons averaging 50 lbs. (5 being required for E. F. Devane's special of $2 50.

Largest yield corn to acre (H. McMillan's special.) No entry.
Best exhibit farm products (R. B. Anderson's special) Neill McNeill, Scotchman 1 year.
do jar honey, Miss Sallie Livingston 50

Awarding committee call attention to the following meritorious exhibits for which no premiums were offered. Very large ham, Neill McNeill; very long watermelon, Charley McCallum; pearl onion sets, Master George and Jim. McKay; cluster prolific pepper, A. S. J. Parham; home made starch (beautiful) Mrs. E. F. Baxter; brick, W. E. Croom. best rosin, H. B. Maxwell, (Ga.); spirits turpentine, H. B. Maxwell, (Ga.); hand made shingles, D. McLeod; red cap white lint cotton, Neill McLauchlin; spanish peanuts, D. W. McNeill; summer squash, Mrs. Tom. McBryde.

NOTE.—263 entries against 129 last year.

DEPARTMENT B.

Pantry and Dairy Supplies.

Best butter, Mrs J E Purcell, $1 00
Watermelons preserves fancy nut (W J Council's special) Miss Julia Hall, ladies' rocking chair.
Best can peaches, Mrs W H McCallum 50
Best can pears, Mrs Tom McBryde 50
Best can apples, Mrs Tom Smith 50
Best apple jelly, Mrs A T McCallum 50
do can blackberries, Mrs Tom Smith 50
do do huckleberries, Mrs D B McLean 50
do peach jelly, Mrs L C Braddy 50
do can cherries, Mrs A B Pearsall 50
do dried pears, Mrs J A P Conoley 50
do dried apples, Mrs E F Baxter 50
do dried peaches, Mrs D W Livingston, 50
do grape jelly (fox) Mrs A A McLean 50
do pear jelly, Mrs Walter McMillan 50
do lemon jelly, Mrs D B McLean 50
do loaf bread, Mrs R M Nimocks 50
do loaf bread (J A McKay's special) Miss John Fullmore, silk umbrella.
do plate biscuit (J A McKay's special) Miss Marion McLean, straw hat.
do light rolls, Mrs Geo Brandt 50
do light rolls (J A McKay's special) Miss John Fullmore 1 00
do plate biscuit, Mrs R M Nimocks 50
do corn bread, Mrs T L Hussey 50
do corn bread (J A McKay's special) Miss John Fullmore 50
do display breads, Mrs Geo Brandt 5 00
Most premiums on bread (girl under 12, J A McKay's special) Miss John Fullmore, best pr shoes in store.
Best walnut cake, Miss Louise Purcell 1 00
do pine apple cake, Mrs A T McCallum, 1 00
do chocolate cake, Mrs J E Purcell 1 00
do neapolitan cake, do do 1 00
do cocoanut cake, do do 1 00
do sponge cake, do do 1 00
do caramel cake, Mrs J E Purcell 1 00
do sour pickles, 3 var., Mrs A A McLean 1 00
do sweet pickles, 3 var., Mrs W H McCallum, 1 00
do meritorious display pickles, Mrs A A McLean 2 00
do peach preserves, Mrs E J Adams 50
do pear preserves, Mrs Tom McBryde 50
do cherry preserves, Mrs Tom McBryde 50
do huckleberry preserves, Mrs S C Braddy 50
do raspberry preserves, Mrs S C Braddy 50
do quince preserves, Miss Sallie Brown 50
do blackberry jelly, Mrs Walter McMillan 50
do huckleberry jelly, Mrs Peter McQueen 50
do apple preserves, Mrs Tom McBryde 50
do watermelon rind preserves, Mrs McBryde 50
do display preserves (5 prem's) Mrs Tom McBryde 3 00
do display can vegetables, Mrs L C Braddy 1 50
do display cakes (B W Townsend's special) Mrs J E Purcell 2 50
do jelly (W B McMillan's special) Mrs Walter McMillan, pr kid gloves.
Best display can fruit exhibits (Mrs N J Shooters special) Mrs Tom Smith 3 00
do display can fruit, Mrs Tom Smith 3 00
do display can fruit (E F Currie's special) Mrs Tom Smith 1 00
do display cakes (R S Lumber Co.'s special) Mrs J E Purcell 2 50
do jar can huckleberris (*Big Blues*, J A Oates's special) Miss Emma Shannon, N C Baptist 1 year.
do 2 lbs butter (E J Hale, Jr.'s special) Mrs J E Purcelle, Fayetteville Observer 1 year.
do display catsup, Mrs A A McLean 1 00

[NOTE.—492 entries against 312 last year.

DEPARTMENT C.

Orchard and Vineyard.

Best half bush. apples, Robt McEachern 75
do half bush. peaches, do do 75
do do do pears, Dr J L Jordan 75
do exhibit grapes, J D McLeod 3 00
do souppernong wine, Mrs Tom McBryde 50
do blackberry wine, Mrs E F Baxter 50
do huckleberry wine, Mrs Tom Smith 50
do improved grape wine, Mrs Sallie McLeod 50
do apple vinegar, R H Farmer 50
do grape vinegar, Chas Livingston 50
do sorghum vinegar, Mrs Walter McMillan 50
do quart blackberry wine (B B Currie's special) Mrs E F Baxter 1 00
do display fruits raised in Robeson (W F Buie's special) Robert McEachern, wheelborrow.
do apple vinegar (E J Hale, Jr.'s special) R H Farmer, Fayetteville Observer 1 year.

[NOTE.—73 entries against 39 last year.]

DEPARTMENT D.

Household Fabrics, Fancy Needle Embroidery, &c.

Best home-made jeans, Miss Katie McMillan $1 00
do homespun, Mrs J E Purcell 1 00
do woven carpet, Mrs Chas Livingston 1 00
do knit counterpane, Mrs R C Freeman 1 00
do worsted quilt, Mrs J L McMillan 1 00
do calico quilt, Mrs E E Howell 50
do woolen socks, Mrs E J Baxter 50
do gents' dress shirt, Mrs R C Freeman 1 00
do rag carpet (W W McDiarmid's special) Mrs Neill McNeill, Robesonian 1 year.
do display household fabrics (R F Devane's special) Miss Mary C Campbell 1 75
do rug, Miss C C Atwell 1 00
do rug (W W Fitzhugh's special) Miss C C Atwell 1 00
do home-made counterpane, Mrs Archie McMillan 1 00
do woolen counterpane, Miss Mary C Campbell 1 00
do silk quilt, Miss Emma B Williams 3 00
do quilt (J G Futrell's special) Miss Emma B Williams 1 00
do worsted quilt, Mrs F Peterson 1 00
do blanket, Miss Mary C Campbell 1 00
do slippers, Miss Ina Purcell 50
do homespun and knit cotton socks (W J McLeod's special) Mrs A D McLeod, glass set.
do display excluding fancy work Peter McQueen's special) Miss Mary C Campbell 2 50
do crazy work, Mrs John McPhaul (col) 1 00
do set table mats, Mrs D N Oliver 50
do set doilies linen pickwick, Mrs D McColl 1 00
do knit infants' socks, Miss Maggie Ellison 50
do honiton lace handkerchief, Mrs D McBrady 1 00
do four-in-hand scarf (A W McLean's special) Miss Fodie Buie 1 00
do American embroidery, Mrs R C Freeman 1 00
do linen embroidery, Mrs R C Freeman 1 00
do pineushion cover, darned net, Mrs J L McMillan 1 00
do tatting, Mrs R C Freeman 1 00
do mantle lambrequin, Miss Flora McEachern 1 00
do hand-made dress, Mrs R C Freeman 50
do afghan, knit, Mrs D N Oliver 1 00
do feather-edge trimming, Mrs R C Freeman 50
do rick-rack, Mrs R C Freeman 50
do pillow shams, Mrs R C Freeman 50
do embroidered cover, do do 1 00
do arasene embroidery, table scarf, Miss Flora McEachern 1 00
do splasher, Mrs D N Oliver 50
do tray cover, Miss Kate Smith 50
do infants' socks, crocheted, Mrs D N Cliver 50
do dressed sheep skin, Miss Flora Smith 1 00
do dressed sheep skin (R F Devane's special) Miss Flora Smith 75
do infants' silk quilt, emb., Mrs D McBrady 1 00
do fancy needle work and embroidery (W H Carver's special) Mrs R C Freeman 2 50
do pillow shams, Richmond county, (A Johnson, Jr.'s special) Miss Cattie McArn, Laurinburg Exchange 1 year.
do French embroidery, Mrs R C Freeman 1 00
do darning. hose, (W L Rankin & Bro.'s special) Miss Minnie Utley, handsome work box.
do knit edging, Mrs Dr J L McMillan $1
do silk emboidery, Mrs R C Freeman $1
do etching, do do 1 00
do embroidered initial letters, Mrs R C Freeman 1 00
do embroidered slippers, Mrs R C Freeman 1 00
do point lace handkerbhief, Mrs Lou Fulmore 1 00
do embroidered pincushion, Mrs D N Oliver 1 00
do infants' dress, Mrs F P McNeill 50
do embroidered table scarf, Mrs R C Freeman 1 00
do embroidered sofa pillow, Mrs R C Freeman 1 00

The awarding committee call attention to the following meritorious exhibits for which no premiums were offered: Mats worked in outline by child eight years old, Miss Georgia Pearsall; wash cloth by girl 11 years old, Miss John Fulmore; splasher by girl 13 years old, Miss Annie B Devane; plush table scarf embroidered in melon seed, Mrs D N Oliver.

280 entries in this department against 229 last year.

DEPARTMENT E.

Horticulture and Fine Arts.

Best col. growing plants, J. L. Lamb $2 00
do " " " (Mrs. Milton Wrights's special,) J. M. Lamb, lady's hat.
do cut flowers, Mrs. D. D. McCall 1 00
do single geranium, S. R. Townsend 50
do " begonia, Mrs. Peter McQueen 50
do " fuchsia, James M Lamb 50
do oil-painting, flowers, Miss Annie Pearsall 2 00
do oil-painting, figure. Miss Janie Tillinghast 2 00
Best puppies, figure, Miss Annie Pearsall 1 00
do oil-landscape (st. in Hope Mills) Mrs. Lauchlin McDonald 2 00
do oil-painting, fruits, Miss Janie Tillinghast 2 00
do landscape (oil) Miss Fannie Dickson 2 00
do watercolors poppies, Miss Annie Pearsall 2 00
do painting on terra cotta, Mrs Dr. J. L. McMillan 1 00
do wall barrier in Kensington, Mrs. D. D. McColl 1 00
do roses on china placque, Miss Pennie Rowland 1 00
do landscape on placque, Mrs. D. D. McColl 1 00
do crayon—love sleepeth, Miss Sarah Johnson 1 00
do folding screen (oil) Miss Jennie E. McNeill 1 00
do display paintings, Miss Annie Pearsall 3 00
do painting on glass, John Worth 1 00

NOTE.—67 entries against 63 last year.

DEPARTMENT F.

Live Stock.

Best stallion, P. L. Newton $5 00
do brood mare, J. C. Brady 5 00
do 6 mo. mule colt (Columbus' special) L. W. Carter
do draft horse, J. A. Rowland 2 00
do jack, James Dial 2 00
do pr. mule colts in harness (Columbus special) J. K. Brown
do single mule, S. F. Breece 1 50
do brood mare and 6 mo. mule colt (Columbus special) L. W. Carter
do 3 yr. old colt (H. McNeill special) D. S. Alderman 2 50
do stallion (S. R. Townsend special) P. L. Newton 1 00
do pair carriage horses, A J McKinnon 5 00
do pair matched horses, Dr W G Shaw special A J McKinnon 2 50
do buggy horse, A J McKinnon 3 00
do buggy horse, S R Townsend special, A J McKinnon 1 00
do brood mare, S R Townsend special, L C Brady 1 00
do boar, James Dial 2 50
do buck sheep, M J Brown 1 00
do ewe sheep, James Dial 1 00
do flock sheep, James Dial 2 00
do pr. pigs, N A McLean special, D N McCormac 1 00
do bull, C W Bullard 5 00
do saw and pigs, R G McNair 4 00
do lot hogs, T W Edens 5 00
do jersey cow, pure, A T McCallum 5 00
do herd Jersey cattle, A T McCallum 5 00
do largest exhibit stock, G H Taliaferro & Co's special, James Dial 5 00
do jersey heifer, pure, A T McCallum 2 00

DEPARTMENT G.

Poultry.

Best trio native breed, C S Ray 1 00
do trio game, A C Monroe 1 00
do pr langshans, D N McLean 1 00
do trio plymouth rock, D N McLean 1 00
do trio leghorns, D N McLean 1 00
do trio brahmas, D B Lancaster 1 00
do trio buff cochin, A C Monroe 1 00
do trio bantams, A C Monroe 1 00
do trio pekin ducks, M J Brown 1 00
do trio rouen ducks, John McPhail col., 1 00
do display chickens, W J McDougald 3 00
do trio black breasted game, E C Cope's special, W J McDougald box cigars.
do trio full red game, J M Pope's special, John McPhaul, col., 1 00
do trio white leg-horns, M A Buie's special, D N McLean 1 00
do display of poultry, 10 or more entries, R M Nimock,s special A C Monroe 2 50
do trio indian game, J H Morrison's special, A C Monroe 1 00
do var. improved breed chickens, H McEachen's special, A C Monroe 2 50
do display improved ducks, John H McNeill's special, M J Brown 1 00

NOTE.—51 entries against 32 last year.

DEPARTMENT I. & H., ETC.

Agricultural, Machinery, &c. &c.

Best stalk cutter, Carolina Machine Co., diploma; best brick, sample, W E Croom, diploma; best bundle shingles, D McLeod, diploma; best spirit barrell, Lewis Levy, diploma; best feed cutter, Sergeant M'f'g. Co., diploma; best cotton stalk breaker, John Blue, diploma; best dressed flooring, ceiling, siding, carving, moulding, Love & Love, diploma; best buggy, J W Holiday & Son, diploma; best buggy, single, Dr. J F Harrell, diploma.

RACES—RUNNING AND TROTTING.

August 17th, First Race Trotting.

Dick, E G Jones, 1st prem., $15 00
George, B W Townsend, 2nd prem., 5 00

August 18th, First Race, Trotting.

Jack, J P Brown, 1st prem., $40 00
Dick, E G Jones, 2nd prem., 5 00

Second Race—Running.

Marksman, C F Moore, 1st prem., $15 00
Little Fanny, A C Wetherly, 2d prem 5 00

August 19th, Second Race—Trotting.

Jack, J P Brown, 1st prem., $25 00
No second money, Dick distanced.

MULE RACE.

Mary, R A Brady, 1st prem., $6 00
Nellie, L C Brady, 2nd prem., 2 00

FOOT RACE.

Geo Fitzsimmons, S R Townsend's special, $1 00

MISCELLANEOUS SPECIALS.

Smartest girl under 10 in Red Springs Academy, A B Pearsall's special, Miss Louise Edens $1 00
Smartest boy in Red Springs Academy under 10, A B Pearsall's special, Hinton McLeod, 1 00
Prettiest young lady under 20, J D Eden's special, Miss Cornelia McMillan, Red Springs, N C 2 50
Best looking lady under 21, S R Townsend's special, Miss Cattie Cooley, Fonteol, N C 2 00
Second best looking lady under 21, S R Townsend's special, Miss Mary McLeod, Shannon, N C 1 00
Best looking married man 25 to 35, S R Townsend's special, J P Malloy, Lumber Bridge, N C 1 00
Best looking married man 33 to 45, S R Townsend's special, L C Brady, Little Rock, S C 1 00
Best looking married man 21 to 40, S R Townsend's special, J M Love, Red Springs, N C 1 00
Most homely man, S R Townsend's special, N B McArthur, Red Sp'rgs, N C 1 00
Best execution of music on piano by girl under 16, Miss Jesse McLean's special, Miss Mamie Currie, Maxton, N C 2 00

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ROAD CONSTRUCTION.

To Be Successful, the Work Must Be Placed in Competent Hands.

Prof. N. S. Shaler, in Frank Leslie's Weekly.

The only way in which we can hope to deal with the matter of our highways without disastrous blundering is by securing men to guide the work who have been well-trained for the task. We are at present, as regards our common roads, in the position in which we were when the rapid expansion of our railway system began, some fifty years ago. Then, as now, there were but a very few engineers who had studied the art of building the new ways, and were thus fitted to train novices for the employment. A few of these masters in the new art were retained in the schools of engineering which began at that time to be founded in this country. In the course of two decades these schools provided a corps of young men who were competent to deal with the business of railway building, aided by the accumulated learning which could be brought to bear on the subject. They were at graduation not masters of their art, but were so far trained that with a little practical experience they could be trusted to attain to that station; such are indeed the uses of schooling in the science and art of a subject; a man is thereby made ready to profit from his apprenticeship in his chosen work. At the present time our technical institutions provide even more railway engineers than the vast system of iron roads of this country can well employ.

The need of men by training made competent to take charge of our common roads is so immediate and pressing that our technical schools should at once begin the task of educating them; this they will doubtless at once proceed to do, for our institutions of this nature are quick and effective in their endeavors to meet the economic needs of this country. It is less than twenty years since it became evident that there was to be a new and important profession, that of the electrical engineer; already there are dozens of places in this country where men can be admirably fitted for this calling; not only the institutions which have been established for the development of the mechanic arts, but the older universities, such as Harvard, have added laboratories of applied electricity to their resources, and have provided the detailed instruction which the expert needs.

It is a matter of much importance that the men who are to take charge of our highways should have a broad training. It may seem at first sight that the railway engineer, because the work he has to do is far more costly than our common roads, should have a longer preparation for his tasks than the road-master. The fact is, however, that the apparently simpler employment demands the broader preparation. It has fallen to me, as dean of the scientific school of Harvard university, to consider in a careful way what the needs of this preparation really are. Fortunately for the inquiry, my services in the Massachusetts highway commission has given the basis for a judgment on this point. The investigations of that commission have shown its members not only the state of the roads in the commonwealth, but have very clearly revealed the kind of knowledge and skill which will be demanded of the men who are to improve their condition. On the basis of the knowledge thus obtained the plan of the instruction for those who are to be made ready for the occupation of the road-builder is substantially as follows:

There is a certain common foundation of pure and applied mathematics which has to be acquired by engineers, whichever part of that great field of knowledge they may intend to fill; whether they may propose to devote themselves to railway construction, to architecture, to mechanical engineering, to sanitation, to applied electricity, or to the construction of highways, much of the acquirement is the same. To this well-accepted educational foundation the road-master will need to add special training in the following departments: In field surveying he must pay special attention to the art of delineating the surface of a country by means of contour maps. These are necessary as the first step in planning or reconstructing a route. He must know enough of geology to be able to pass a critical judgment on the character of the materials with which he has to deal. He must know the common rocks by sight and be informed as to their properties; he must, moreover, know when to doubt his own opinion and how to obtain a correct answer to such questions. He must know so much at least of the chemistry of the rocks as pertains to his needs.

Full Into Line.

Join the great procession! It marches to victory! It knows no defeat! Inscribed on its banners is the inspiring battle-cry, "Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery." Its line of march extends across the continent and around the world! A happy illustration of the popularity and success of this world-famed remedy. 'Tis everywhere relieving pain, inspiring hope, curing disease! For all blood disorders it is acknowledged the safest, the most thorough, the best! The liver and kidneys respond at once to the invigorating touch; through them the whole system is cleansed and built up anew.

If you are sick, indisposed, debilitated, weak, suffering from malarious or other poisons, you'll find the "Golden Medical Discovery" the remedy *par excellence* to restore you.

Different Ideas of Beauty.

Kansas City Times.

The ladies in Japan gild their teeth and those of the Indies paint them red. The pearl of teeth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Guzurat. In Greenland the ladies color their faces with blue and yellow. However fresh the complexion of a Muscovite may be she would think herself very ugly if she were not plastered over with paint. The Chinese must have their feet as diminutive as those of the she goats, and to render them thus their youth is passed in tortures. In ancient Persia an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown, and if there was any competition between the princes the people generally went by this criterion of majesty. In some countries the mothers break the noses of their children and others press the head between two boards that it may become square. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair; the Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it. In China small, round eyes are liked, and the girls are continually plucking their eyebrows that they may be thin and long.

The Turkish women dip a gold brush in the tincture of a black drug, which they pass over their eyebrows. It is too visible by day, but looks shining by night. They tinge their nails with a rose color. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large, flat nose and a skin beautifully black. An ornament for the nose is necessary for the Peruvians. They hang on it a weighty ring, the thickness of which is proportioned by the rank of their husbands. The custom of boring it, as our ladies do their ears, is very common in several nations. Through the perforations are hung various materials—gold, stones, a single and sometimes a great number of gold rings.

The inhabitants of the land of Natal wear caps or bonnets, from four to six inches high, composed of the fat of oxen. They then gradually anoint the head with a purer grease, which, mixing with the hair, fastens these bonnets for their lives!

What a Volcano Can Do.

Few people in this country imagine what terrible work a volcano of the regulation size can do when it once gets fully aroused, says the Philadelphia Times. In 1838 Cotapaxi threw its fiery rockets more than 3,000 feet above the crater, and in 1857, when the blazing mass confined in the same mountain was struggling for an outlet, it roared so loud that the awful noise was heard for a distance of 600 miles. In 1797 the crater of Tunguragua, one of the great peaks of the Andes, flung out torrents of mud and lava which dammed up a great river, opened new lakes, besides making a deposit of seething mud, ashes and lava 600 feet deep over the whole area of a valley which was 20 miles long and averaged 1,000 feet in width. The stream of lava which flowed from Vesuvius in 1837 and passed through the valley of Terre del Greco is estimated to have contained 333,000,000 cubic feet of solid matter. In 1760 Ætna poured out a flood of melted stones and ashes which covered 84 square miles of fertile country to a depth of from 10 to 40 feet. On this occasion the sand, scoria, lava, etc., from the burning mountain formed Mount Rasini, a peak two miles in circumference and over 4,000 feet high. In the eruption of Vesuvius in the year 79 A. D., the time of the destruction of Pompeii, the scoria, ashes, sand and lava vomited forth far exceeded the entire mass of the volcano itself, while in 1660 Ætna disgorged over 20 times its own mass. Vesuvius has sent its ashes into Syria, Egypt and Turkey. It hurled stones of 800 pound weight to Pompeii, a distance of six English miles, during the eruption of 79 A. D. Cotapaxi once projected a block of stone containing over 100 cubic yards, a distance of nine and a half miles.

A correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, who has just returned from the World's Fair, says: One of the most peculiar as well as saddening scenes was presented by the drought-stricken crops in Indiana and Illinois. Hundreds of thousands of acres of corn are ruined. For 60 days, and in some cases 90 days, no rain has fallen. It is the greatest and most destructive drought in a life-time. Much wheat has been burned by fires caused by locomotive sparks. In Ohio, western Pennsylvania and western New York the drought is equally severe. Only in the valley of Virginia did your correspondent see such crops as are to be seen this year in North Carolina. The people in this State have cause for joy at their luck this year. No State is in better shape.

Ages, Sages, and Wages.

If you have a wife and a half-a-dozen daughters, you can keep them all well by very simple means. Let them use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is good for women of all ages. You will not need to spend all your wages for it. Those ancient sages, the M. D.'s of a century since, did nothing but dose and bleed their patients. We do better today: We use Dr. Pierce's remedies. For womankind, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is simply indispensable. The young girl needs its strengthening help at that critical period when she is blossoming into womanhood. The matron and mother find in it invigoration and relief from the numerous ills which beset their existence. And ladies well advanced in years universally acknowledge the revivifying and restorative effects of this favorite and standard remedy.

A VETERAN'S VERDICT.

The War is Over. A Well-known Soldier, Correspondent and Journalist Makes a Disclosure.

Indiana contributed her thousands of brave soldiers to

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Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEP. 7, 1893.

SENATOR VANCE'S GREAT SPEECH.

According to announcement, Senator Vance delivered a set speech on the question of the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, in the Senate, on Friday. It was probably the greatest effort of his life. It is so considered by many. Certainly there has been, in our opinion, no speech to equal it delivered in either House of Congress since the war. Elsewhere we make copious extracts from it. In the next issue of the OBSERVER, it will appear in full. We regret that it was received too late to be so given in this issue. As an argument, it is unanswerable; nor do we recall anything in the language more beautiful than the short peroration, which contains all the fine writing which the Senator yielded to. It is conceded on all hands to be the best pro-silver speech of the session. It is in great demand, ten thousand copies having been ordered by the "silver association" of Virginia alone.

A HUMILIATING CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

The rule or ruin policy of the unconditional repealers and the patriotic forbearance and party loyalty of the bimetalists is illustrated by the sharp contrast between the action of the two factions of the Democratic party in the House and in the Senate, respectively. The anti-repeal Democrats in the House being slightly in the minority quickly came to an agreement with the rest of their Democratic associates by which the procedure in that House on the repeal bill of the unconditional repealers and on the silver amendments of the anti-unconditional repealers, should be kept wholly under the control and domination of the Democrats. That is, the anti-repeal minority of the Democrats in the House yielded up all their weapons of parliamentary defense for the loyal purpose of excluding the Republicans from participation in the control of the debate. How different was the course of the minority of the Democrats in the Senate. There the conditions were reversed. The unconditional repealers were in a minority among the Democrats. The Democrats held a caucus, and appointed a committee of management, or steering committee, as it is called. It is fair to presume that this committee represented the views and the will of the caucus which appointed it. Nevertheless, in defiance of that will, Mr. Voorhees, the Democratic chairman of the Finance committee introduced, as such chairman, the unconditional repeal bill which bears his name. It is plain either that the steering committee was recreant to its trust, or that Mr. Voorhees and those Democrats who support him have bolted the caucus decree of their party. The action of Mr. Voorhees will be seen to be the more open to criticism when it is called to mind that the Finance committee of which he is chairman is composed of six Democrats and five Republicans, and that on the vote in committee on his bill Mr. Voorhees was sustained by *one* Democrat (McPherson of New Jersey) and *four* Republicans, while four Democrats and one (Western) Republican voted against him!

What is the result of this insurbordinate action on the part of Mr. Voorhees and his minority? When, on Saturday last, Mr. Voorhees asked that his repeal bill might be temporarily laid aside in order that Mr. Dolph might make a speech on the Chinese question, he said, apparently in apology to his Republican associates, that he did so the more readily because "this bill has really been before the Senate but three days. It was reported last Tuesday, printed Wednesday, and we have had it three days before us. This is the last day of the week. Next week will open an era of real business, wherein I trust we shall make progress from hour to hour."

But this mild, deprecatory and placatory suggestion of Mr. Voorhees's proposed action did not meet the approval of the real manager on the floor of the Democratic Senate, Mr. Hale, the Republican Senator from Maine, and the colloquy runs thus as recorded in the Congressional Record:

MR. HALE. I wish to suggest to the Senator from Indiana, in view of what he has said as to next week being a business week, whether he does not think it would be advisable, beginning either Monday or Tuesday, for the Senate to meet at 11 o'clock instead of 12. There are no committees at work and the time may as well be spent here as elsewhere. I know that the Senator, as he has expressed himself, is very desirous of pushing forward the debate, which it is proper should be elicited. If we meet at 11 o'clock, by 4 or 5 o'clock, instead of one speech using up the day, there can be two or three speeches by Senators who desire to be heard on the subject.

And Mr. Voorhees, the ostensible Democratic leader, takes his Republican medicine thus:

MR. VOORHEES. I give notice that on Monday I shall take the sense of the Senate on the question of meeting at 11 o'clock. I give the notice now so that the Senators may consider it. I have an old-fashioned idea of the will of the majority being carried out. I do not expect to control matters except through the majority of the Senate. I give notice now that on Monday I shall ask the Senate to consider the propriety of meeting at 11 o'clock from Tuesday on. I will not ask the Senate to meet at that hour on Monday, but Monday I shall ask the Senate to consider whether we shall meet on Tuesday at 11 o'clock and proceed with the business that is before us.

And Mr. Hale, the Republican, gives his condescending approval to the leader of the Democratic majority thus:

MR. HALE. I am very glad to hear the Senator give that notice.

Is it not enough to make a loyal Democrat's blood boil to see into what a humiliating position the Democratic majority in the Senate has been manœuvred by somebody's, or somebodies', disloyalty? If the anti-repeal Democratic Senators, who had a decided majority in the caucus three weeks ago, have not been converted into a minority by the "wavering" of trimmers, the full power of the caucus should be exerted so that the rule or ruin unconditional repealers might either be compelled to yield to the offers of compromise which Senator Vance says the conditional repealers came to Washington ready to make, or to exhibit themselves to their constituents in the unenviable light of bolters.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

It is six months since the inauguration of the present administration, and the Attorney General gives no sign of an intention to make an appointment of District Attorney for the Eastern district of North Carolina. Indeed, it has been a subject of curious comment for months past that the appointments of District Attorney, Collector and Marshal for the Western district, for all of which there were contests and for two of which there were heated contests, should have been made with comparative promptness, while those for the Eastern district, for which in each case only one applicant has appeared, have been so long postponed. There must be a reason for this remarkable state of affairs which does not appear on the surface; but with that the Democratic public have no light concern, because they are entitled to have the offices filled by Democrats, or to *know* the reason why.

We are led to refer to this matter because it has come to our knowledge that an affidavit has gone to the Attorney General from Wilmington showing not only the grossest partisanship but official wrongdoing on the part of the present District Attorney for this district, in the matter of attempted Republican election frauds in that city in 1890. It seems impossible that the Attorney General can fail to take immediate action upon the presentation of the facts set forth in this affidavit, especially when the only applicant for the position, conceded to him by common Democratic consent, is that admirable gentleman, true Democrat and able lawyer, Mr. Aycock. The remarkable canvass of this gentleman last year is still fresh in the minds of our people.

Let Mr. Aycock be appointed at once.

CURRENT COMMENT.

It is instructive to observe how silent those who made haste to condemn Senator Vance's letters, have become since North Carolina has spoken through her vote in the House on the silver question. Every North Carolina Democratic Representative in Congress voted for the silver amendment and against the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, except Mr. Bunn, and even he voted for the amendments. Yet it is but a few days since those who mistake the sentiment of loungers about the towns for the great voice of North Carolina, were clamoring for Congress to hurry up with repeal, and were regretting that Senator Vance's seclusion in his mountain home in consequence of his recent indisposition had put him so far out of touch with the people. But the cat has jumped the other way. We shall now expect to see the weather-cocks running at the heels of the great Senator as of yore, because they find— what, if they had been discerning politicians, they would have known all along—that he is still the idol of the people, as he has ever been their best defender.

VANCE ON UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL.

Extracts from his Great Speech.

Mr. President, the metallic money of the world is estimated at about $7,500,000,000. About one-half of this is silver, which is full legal-tender money, and in addition thereto there is about $550,000,000 of subsidiary silver in use in the different nations of the world. This money is the means by which the world's exchanges are effected and their values measured. It is needless to say that the great law of supply and demand has operation and effect in regard to this money, as in regard to everything else. When money is bundant prices are high; when money is scarce the prices of all products are low. Therefore, he that increases the abundance of money benefits production and enhances prices and wages, and he that contracts or diminishes the amount of this money depreciates everything which is for sale, including wages, though by reason of combinations and defensive measures in many parts of the world wages are affected less than products.

The effect upon the condition and well-being of mankind which would follow the destruction of one-half of this currency—it is impossible accurately to describe. The imagination of a poet would be required to portray its misery; and only he who wandered through tho horror-laden masses of the Inferno, or he that exulting in still sublimer song portrayed the wretchedness of man's disobedience and fall, could adequately set forth the evil, the suffering, and the sorrow which would come to mankind if their wages and the prices of all their products were decreased in the proportion that would follow the destruction of one-half of the world's money. Yet, this process of destruction has been going on quietly since 1872, the result of which we see in paices lower in many things than have ever been known within the memory of man.

* * * * * *

Silver lives now, so to speak, only in the United States—here among the people who recognized it as money when they established their constitutional form of government it makes its last stand. If its coinage is stopped now, it ceases to live throughout the commercial nations of the earth, and drops out of sight. The repeal of the Sherman law, without any substitute providing for the continued coinage of silver, is the end of silver money for this generation, except as subsidiary coin, unless, indeed, a great revolution of the people should restore it, as was done after the fraudulent demonetization of 1873.

Then the trouble of the defenceless begins; the glory of the capitalist is exalted; the fatness of the usurer waxeth, and woe be unto him who is in debt! One-half of the money of the world being destroyed, the exchanges of the world's productions among its inhabitants devolves upon the other half—the price of the remaining money, gold, goes up—that is to say, the price of every product and every day's work goes down. Let no man doubt that this movement is the result of a conspiracy, a combination among the money-holders of the world. Our own Secretary of the Treasury has said so. It has been announced again and again in the British House of Commons, and I have nowhere seen it denied.

The intent of this combination is to increase the value of the gold in the hands of those who hold it, and to increase the values of all securities, personal and governmental, by making them payable in gold, which are likewise held by these conspirators. The method of attack on this last remaining stronghold of silver was by the creation of a panic. The only statutory enactment which binds us to the use of silver and makes us a bimetallic people is what is known as the Sherman law. Under the operation of this law, 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month was required to be purchased and coined until the 1st of July, 1891, after which time only so much was to be coined as was necessary to redeem the notes issued for its purchase.

These were called Treasury notes, and any technically intelligent man would naturally suppose that when a law required the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes in payment thereof, and provided for the coining of that bullion into silver dollars for the purpose of redeeming those notes, payable in either gold or silver at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, it was meant for him to exercise that discretion in favor of silver, when the interest of the public and the condition of the Treasury required it. It was construed differently, and parties would procure those Treasury notes and present them to the Treasury, where they were invariably redeemed in gold.

This gold was shipped abroad in many cases, because a scramble was going on in Europe for gold. The demonetization of silver had already produced its inevitable effect, and the gold supply was not sufficient for those communities; hence, much was shipped from this country—mostly obtained by the means of Treasury notes. It is quite true that it could have been obtained just as easily by the presentation of greenbacks, by the presentation of gold certificates, by the presentation of bonds or the coupons upon the said bonds, or by the presentation of national bank notes. In fact, there was not an obligation of the Government outstanding but was reducible to gold.

Yet these men who were desirous of creating a panic chose to attribute the departure of gold alone to the Sherman law, and with loud-mouthed clamor they declared there was danger of the Government being reduced to a silver basis and discharging its obligations in silver coin. Some foreigners believed this, and sent over a few of our securities and put them upon the market for realization. This created such alarm among those who held these securities and feared for the margins, that the clamor, which began in a false pretense, ended in a howl of real terror. Their deposits were rapidly withdrawn and they justly suffered. They brought such pressure to bear upon the President as induced him to call an extra session of Congress in the dog days for the simple and sole purpose of repealing this law.

In the midst of this clamor it was ascertained that we had largely overtraded and the balance was against us in Europe, which caused the gold to go out; and so soon as wheat and cotton began to pour into the market the tide was turned, and the gold began to come back and continues to come back to this day. But, determined to pursue their warfare for the demonetization of silver, and enable them to refute arguments which the gold coming in every day furnished, they put the necessity for the repeal of the law upon the fact that they had lost "confidence;" that there was a want of confidence in the ability and disposition of the Government to pay its debts in gold; whereas it was only the depositors who had lost confidence in the banks.

Those of New York being parties to the conspiracy, of course contracted their circulation, refused money on the usual terms, which caused the stopping of some factories and the stagnation of some business enterprises, and some distress among small dealers and workingmen. Never was there a more senseless clamor or a more criminal disturbance of public confidence. Every dollar of our currency that we had before was still here, and the Sherman law was adding to it at the rate of $50,000,000 per annum; in fact, one speaker in the House of Representatives, more candid than the rest, declared that the want of confidence was produced by a too great abundance of money and not by a scarcity.

When the danger of resorting to the gold standard was pointed out by showing that the production of gold is slightly decreasing, and not near keeping pace with the increasing demands of commerce and population, we were told that although the amount of gold produced from the earth was not increasing, that there was an extraordinary amount of it held in private hands in Europe and America. That tells the whole story—the decreasing supply, and the extraordinary holdings in the hands of the conspirators—silver, the only rival of gold, being wiped out, the world would be at the mercy of those who held the yellow metal. And so the attempt is now made to give the finishing touch to silver by this panic, more fraudulent than was the legislation of 1873; and, though $40,000,000 of gold has come in within the last thirty days, and continues to come, and will come just so long as we keep foreigners in our debt, they keep up their clamor for repeal. If the Sherman law sent out gold, it surely has brought it back. If not, what has made it return?

If the fact of its going is due to that law, the fact of its returning is equally proof that it is due to that law; and the fact that in the midst of this clamor the resources of our country are so great as to be able to check the outflow of gold and to turn the tide in the home direction, ought to restore confidence to every man whose confidence is worth securing—even to the loud-mouthed stock gambler and the other "confidence men" who are managing and steering this panic.

But they refuse to be comforted, and at this moment, as I talk, banks which had shut down for the want of currency have re-opened for business, enterprises suspended temporarily are starting up again, and the Sherman law continues to feed the reaction at the rate of $50.000,000 per annum added to the currency. It looks as though they were afraid their panic would pass away and be exploded before they could get silver destroyed. But all the argument in regard to the uses and advantages of silver money are conceded; so, too, are all the blessings which attend bimetallism, and all the evils which would be upon the country by the destruction of one of the great factors of exchange, and I need not further discuss them.

The discussion is further narrowed by the fact that all parties profess bimetallism, how sincerely is doubtful, and have declared for the use of both gold and silver in their platforms and their speeches and public professions. Even the author of the much-abused and maligned law that they wish to repeal says he is a bimetallist; so do all the Republican Senators on this floor, every one; likewise the author of the bill to repeal that law and those on the Democratic side who agree with him—all claim to be devoted bimetallists; some, however, on conditions well known to be impossible, some on conditions known to be improbable, and some on conditions available in all things except as to time. They say, "Not now; the stringency is too great; at some other time we will do the thing that is right by silver. Go thy way, at a more convenient season I will call for thee." [Laughter.]

* * * * * *

Mr. President, human endeavor runs much in ruts. There has never been a robbery imposed upon the American people in the shape of a tariff on any articles from a darning needle to a steel rail, from a 25-cent wool hat to a $500 shawl, that has not been imposed in the name and for the benefit of the laboring people alone. [Laughter.] The idea that the capitalist was to be benefitted by such tariff exaction was always scouted as altogether untrue. Strange to say, this impudent and unblushing lie always found some believers—such is the credulity of mankind. The same tactics are resorted to in this discussion of the financial question.

Knowing the popularity of silver money with the great masses of the people, speakers in this House and the other sing the same praises of bimetallism, from the invocation to the doxology of these services, coupled with the solemn averment that they are the best and truest friends of that system to be found, and that unconditional repeal is the only true road to attain it. [Laughter.]

With all the grave pledges of their party platforms, State and national, staring them in the face, as well as their own speeches, promises, and votes in the recent past, blowing trumpet-tongued against the deep damnation of the taking-off silver, they clamor all the fiercer and all the louder that the only way to save silver is to repeal the one law on our statute book which gave its life.

Mr. President, in the presence of a position so defiant of logic and of fact, it is hard to speak plainly without appearing to violate those courtesies which are not only required by parliamentary law, but which are urgently demanded by our feelings of personal respect and regard for each other. It is my earnest desire not to do so.

One member of the House met with great applause when he said that the bill to repeal unconditionally comes not to destroy but to save silver. The like sentiment has been uttered in this Chamber again and again, and those who have uttered it would, no doubt, feel greatly offended if their sincerity was impugned. Certainly I shall not do so, but I must point out what I regard as their inconsistencies. They declare they love silver money, bimetallism; therefore they slay it. They want both metals; therefore they abolish one. They want gold and silver coined on terms of equality, according to their platform, and so they stop coining silver in order to better to restore it.

They want to maintain the parity between the two metals, therefore they cut the only cord that holds silver up and permit it to drop out of sight in the abyss, displaying thereby the same wisdom which was displayed by the Irishman who was going down the shaft of a mine in a bucket, and got scared. He shouted: "Haul me up, boys, haul me up! If you don't haul me up, may the devil fly away with me if I don't cut the rope!" [Laughter.] Those of us who claim to be likewise true friends of silver, but who are misguided by our weak judgments, appreciate this love and tender care, and deplore it.

Truly they must love silver much, since they chastise it much. We will suppose a man is ill and on his bed—the kind physicians doctoring him in vain—he slowly sinks, his pulse is low and feeble. Finally a bolder physician comes in who practices on the heroic theory, and he says to the others, "You are all wrong and wasting time in trying to restore this man by nursing and stimulating him; he will never get up in that way in the world. Let us try a new plan; let us cut his throat and take a new start, we can adopt other remedies for his restoration to life after that." [Laughter.]

Now, he that believes it will be easier to resurrect the dead body of silver into the full manhood of free coinage than it will be to keep in the life it already has and strengthen it by the legislation which we solemnly promised the people at Chicago, fourteen months ago, let him vote for unconditional repeal; I shall not. I shall try common sense a little while longer. If it be indeed decreed that silver money is to perish, and the world of the producers and the poor is to undergo the travail and suffering and the sorrow of the road which leads to a single gold standard, it shall not be my fault; it shall not be said of me, "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man killed his friend that he might save his life." [Laughter.] Great, indeed, must be the love of these men for silver, that they would chasten it even unto death.

But they deny that the repeal of the Sherman law means the death of silver, and I accord full sincerity in this belief to all who are and have been real friends to silver. There is no telling what a man can not bring himself to believe if much depends on it.

* * * * * * *

Did it [the Chicago platform] mean by coining no silver that we should thereby make no discrimination against either metal? Did the platform mean that we should first cut off the coinage of silver and then show no discrimination, but coin equally of both? After that, when the platform said, "That the dollar unit of all coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value," did it mean that we must first reduce by hostile legislation the intrinsic or bullion value of silver so low as to render the carrying out of that pledge an impossibility? And when it says that this intrinsic and interchangeable value is "to be adjusted through international agreement," did it mean that we should first increase the disparity to the extent of making silver worth only about 30 cents an ounce, or 40 to 1 of gold, in order to facilitate the task of getting foreign nations to agree to coin it with us at 15½ to 1?

And failing in that, when the platform goes on to say, "or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals in equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts," did it mean that these legislative safeguards should be applied whilst the silver dollar was still alive, so as to help to maintain its parity with gold, or after its coinage was stopped and its intrinsic value was reduced so that it was virtually dead? Was it an invitation to the nuptial ceremonies of the two metals, or was it a notice to attend the funeral of silver? And did it mean that it should be good in payment of the public debts, or only debts among private parties and the small fry?

Was that a wink with a golden eye to the bondholder and a broad, silver smile to the common people, who love the old dollar? And when the platform denounced the Sherman law as "a cowardly makeshift," did it mean a makeshift for free coinage of silver, or the use of gold?—a makeshift for bimetallism or monometallism? "Under which king, Bezonian? Speak or die!" [Daughter.]

If the framers of that plank meant that it was a cowardly makeshift for the free coinage of silver, is not the bill for its repeal, without a line in its place, a greater coward and a worse makeshift? Is not the coinage of 54,000,000 ounces per annum nearer to free coinage than the coining of none? If it was meant that it was a cowardly makeshift for gold monometallism, is not the language of the platform itself both a cowardly and a lying makeshift for the truth?

Finally, if the language of the platform taken altogether means only that we are to obliige the bankers, bondholders, and stockbrokers first, by unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, accompanied only by a short stump speech in the belly of the act, saying that it is our policy at some future time—the Lord knows when—to do something further—the Lord knows what [laughter]—in the direction of carrying out the other promises of the platform—are not the makers and upholders of that declaration of policy and purposes open to the charge of insincerity and of so framing words as to deceive the people whose suffrage they were seeking?

If such an interpretation of the platform as is contended for here by those who will vote for repeal, and presumably by the President, had been announced during the campaign of last year, I am quite sure Mr. Cleveland would not have carried my State by 50,000 votes, and I believe he could not have carried a single, solitary electoral vote south of the Potomac River—not one.

But what about the remainder of the platform? The same bill—almost the same strokes of the same pen could have inserted an additional provision looking in the direction of coining silver on equal terms with gold, maintaining its parity, etc. But instead of that we give the stock brokers and the gamblers and the banks by this bill all they want, and we put off the American people with still another promise. We pay the gold bugs cash and pay the people with another paper promise redeemable at the option of the makers. [Laughter.]

Now, if the promises at Chicago were not good, how would the promises inserted in the law become any better. It might, indeed, be good for another promise, and so on *ad finitum*.

* * * * * *

Now, if asked why I cannot trust the future for the enactment of those laws which ought to come concurrent with the repeal of the Sherman act, my answer—and with much more truth than theirs—is, I have no confidence. When a man promises me that if I will put him in a position which will enable him to do so he will pay me a thousand dollars, and when I have performed my part of the contract and put him in that position and he refuses to pay me, and applies his money to some other purpose, and proposes to promise me the same thing again, I refuse to accept his promise as that of an honest and responsible man; my confidence is gone.

Mr. President, I will tell you why I halt between conditional and unconditional repeal. Unconditional repeal is unconditional surrender. In the first place, by conditional repeal we unite the Democratic party, or at least all true friends of bimetalism. I know that they all came here, as I did, hoping, praying, that some compromise could be found between them and the President, the chief of our party, by which they could stand with him. By the proposition of unconditional repeal that is impossible.

* * * * * *

It seems to me, sir, that the great Democratic party, which I have always supported because I believed it to be not only correct in its theories of government, but devoted to the interests of the common people, the masses of the land—it seems to me, I say, that if we pass this bill now unconditionally, that this great party will then cease to be the people's friend and become the subservient tool of combined capital, and will constitute itself in its legislation the lineal and legitimate successor of the thirty three years of that Republican rule which we have always heretofore denounced as building up the combinations and corporations which have well-nigh absorbed the wealth of our country.

I speak plainly upon this subject, Mr. President, because I feel deeply. I am too old—I have been too long in public life, I have been too greatly trusted and honored by the people of my State—to make myself a party now to anything which appears to me may be construed as a want of faith to public professions.

Let Senators consider for a moment the hopelessness of securing further legislation if it cannot be secured in conjunction with this repeal. If capital is once satisfied by the repeal, then to trust to its influence to secure what we want—what the people want—is just an appeal to the bowels of omniverous Mammon. As well might we appeal to the mercy of the hungry tiger, as well might we deprecate the unsatisfiable appetite of the tape-worm.

* * * * * *

An ingenious writer in the Journal of American Politics for September, 1893, Mr. George Canning Hill, estimates upon a very reasonable basis that the loss of Southern planters on cotton alone, from 1873 to 1890 has been at least $83,000,000 per year, or $1,410,000,000 in seventeen years. For the same period he estimates the loss of the wheat-growers of the United States at $100,000,000 per annum, or $1,700,000,000 for the seventeen years. These are samples of what has been inflicted on the people by the wicked war on silver money; and the estimate may be continued by a consideration of all other leading articles of production of field and forest and mine.

Complaint is sometimes made in this Chamber, as elsewhere, of the hardship attending the facts that capitalists have to be governed like other people, and that it is hard for a man's earnings or accumulations to be subjected to the casualties and incidents of a Presidential or Congressional election. There seems to be an idea that, so far as capital in concerned, Prince Bismarck was right when he said that "man could not be governed from below."

And a Mr. Horace White, [the New York Evening Post] who assumes to be an authority on financial questions, said in the Forum of August, 1893, that it was perhaps happy for a people like India that its high finances should be directed only by a few, all of which means that the man who has only a debased silver dollar or a token 50-cent coin in the world should not be permitted, through his Representatives here, to have any say in the laws which are required to govern capital, or in other words, he should not be allowed to dabble in "high finance." I do not subscribe to such doctrines. If we are Democrats we will not believe it or utter it, but try to treat every man as having an interest in this Government and a right to participate therein, and endeavor with all our power to educate him in his great duties.

Mr. President, I fancy that those who are shouting over the action of the House of Representatives in passing the bill to repeal this law without conditions, and are glorifying the President for calling us together and giving us a message containing no recommendation except to repeal this law—I fancy they little know what is before them. The doctrines of Prince Bismarck and Horace White have not yet become a part of the common law of America; thank God, there remain others to be consulted besides those professors of "high finance."

It was said that the string of the bow of Ulysses warned him of approaching danger by singing a song of battle and of strife. Let me say to those conspirators against the welfare of the common people, that before they shall finally succeed in their unhallowed designs, and drive them through "the valley of the shadow of death" to attain the single gold standard, in order that the conspirators may grow rich on human suffering, they will see many a field of political battle and hear the roar of much political strife.

In this fair land the thunderbolts of Jove dwelt still with those whose voice is as the voice of God, and the bow of Ulysses is yet in the people's hands, and its quiver is filled with death-dealing darts. Its strings will yet sing many a song of battle to awaken the sleeping people, and upon every plain and in every valley and upon every mountain side, from shore to shore of our inclosing seas, they will spring to their feet at the calling of that music, with a light of conflict on their faces and the resolve of victory in their hearts. In that day it would be better for some of those who have joined in the fight against the money of the poor "that a millstone had been hanged about their necks and they had been cast into the midst of the sea."

Many a defeated statesman of this great fight, when he looks into the faces of those who overthrew him in that strife, will be surprised to behold not the faces of his old political enemies, but those of his own indignant neighbors and heretofore friends, who will say to him, "We followed your example; we loved you and believed the best way to serve you was to kill you."

Surely the fountains of the great deep of humanity are broken up and the hearts of men are stirred within them as they have never been stirred before since civil war. The great fight is on; the power of money and its allies throughout the world have entered into this conspiracy to perpetrate the "greatest crime of this or any other age," to overthrow one-half of the world's money, and thereby double their own wealth by the enhancing in value of the other half, which is in their hands.

The money changers are polluting the temple of our liberties.

"To your tents, O Israel" [Applause in the galleries.]

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1893.

President Cleveland never worked harder since he became President than he has done since his return to Washington. In addition to his desk work, of itself a task for an ordinary man, he has held important conferences with every member of his cabinet upon matters pertaining to their several departments; with numerous Senators on the outlook for the passage of the silver repeal bill, and with chairman Wilson, of the House Ways and Means committee upon the new tariff bill, public hearings upon which were to day begun by that committee, to be continued until the 20th inst. In short, Mr. Cleveland has, after his vacation, taken up his numerous public duties with the vigor which has always characterized his administration of public affairs. To see him and talk with him two minutes will convince any man that the talk about his health being undermined and broken is arrant nonsense. He was overworked; needed rest; and now that he has had it is all right again.

It is now acknowledged by the staunchest opponent of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman silver law that the opposition to repeal is gradually melting away. A majority of the Senators will vote for repeal when a vote can be reached, and the only delay thatcan arise after all the Senators have been given an opportunity to express their sentiments will be by filibustering. To what extent fillibustering will be caried is not yet apparent, but it is certain that a number of Senators who are strongly opposed to unconditional repeal—such men as Morgan, of Alabama, and Peffer, of Kansas,—will refuse to aid in fillibustering to prevent a vote, and Senator Voorhees, who is in charge of the repeal bill, has given notice of his intention to use extreme measures, if necessary, to force a vote upon the bill, as soon as it becomes apparent that the debate is being prolonged for no other purpose than to stave off a vote. It is now thought by those who favor repeal that a vote can be reached in two, or at the outside, three weeks. The gamblers are usually good judges of the way the wind blows and they are offering odds that the purchasing clause of the Sherman law will be repealed before the first of October. I saw one bet of $100 to $40 made, the gambler taking the $100 end, and later offering to give four to one up to $1,000, without takers. Still, it is certain that the bill will not pass the Senate without a bitter struggle, which will probably be one of the most memorable in the history of the Senate. This struggle is expected to begin with a continuous session of the Senate, when the attempt will be made to wear out the opposition, and thus force a vote.

The House is still debating the proposed new rules reported from the committee on rules last week, and until they have been adopted no bills can be introduced, except by unanimous consent, and that is seldom given. Among the most important amendments which the House has already added to the rules is that giving the committee on Coinage and the committee on Banking and Currency the same privilege that the committee on appropriations and that on Ways and Means have had—that of reporting bills at any time. During the debate ex-Speaker Reed has continuously sought to make discord among the democrats but up to this time he has succeeded in doing nothing except making an exhibition of himself. While the democrats have differences among themselves as to some of the rules reported, they are able to settle them, and will settle them without Reed's interference.

There is little talk now about the extra session being a short one. There is so much to be done that nearly all of the members have about come to the conclusion that it is better to stay through the fall than to be compelled to stay here through the entire summer next year. Something has got to be done to increase the revenues of the Government, in order to avoid a big deficit at the end of the present fiscal year and it is likely that after the repeal bill is disposed of President Cleveland will have some recommendation to make on the subject. It is his wish, and also that of Secretary Carlisle, that the needs of the Treasury shall not be mixed up with the silver questson.

Mrs. Cleveland and Baby Ruth—soon to be promoted to Miss Cleveland—returned with the President, and the whole family is now comfortably domiciled at the White House. Mrs. Cleveland is well, and looking splendidly.

Senator Dolph made a speech in the Senate Saturday afternoon in favor of his bill appropriating $500,000 to carry out the provisions of the Geary anti-Chinese law that hardly made pleasing reading for the new Chinese minister, who the same day presented his credentials to Secretary Gresham.

Literary Notes.

The October Harper's Magazine will contain the first part of Mr. Edwin Lord Weeks's articles on the journey "From the Black Sea to the Persian Gulf by Caravan," which he undertook last year with the late Theodore Child. The first paper narrates their experiences on the road through the country of the Kurds, between Trebizond and Tabreez, and deceribes the latter city as it appeared during a cholera scourge. The article is fully illustrated from sketches made by Mr. Weeks during the journey.

The Bread-Winners, the authorship of which remarkable American novel is still undetermined, has appeared in a new edition in Harper's Quarterly. The latest addition to Harper's Franklin Square Library is a novel of Australian political and social life, Half a Hero, by Anthony Hope.

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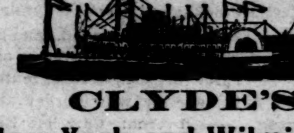

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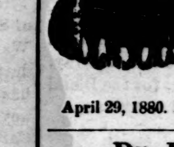

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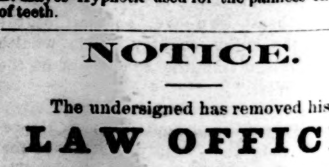

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N. A. SINCLAIR.

4—13—93

The Cyclone's Ravages

have not all been reported, but the prices of

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of every description has been reported, and cannot be excelled at

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8—31—93 tf

THE OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 7, 1893.

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There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. B. SMITH—Sheriff's Notice.
L. D. WHARTON, M. D.—Notice.
FRANK W. THORNTON—To the Farmers.
NOVITZKY BROS.—Change of Firm Name.
LUDDEN & BATES—$25.00 May Buy a Rattle Trap.
H. R. HORNE—Choice Green and Black Teas, &c.

Notice.

Mr. Louis B. Hale is the city editor of the OBSERVER (in which capacity he has acted for the past year), and our friends who have news items of interest are requested to hand them to him.

Scuppernongs are very plentiful this year.

Madam Rumor has booked several marriages for the latter part of this month.

Every train brings numbers of young men to attend the LaFayette Military Academy.

The civilian young gentlemen will have to hustle to keep pace with the military boys in the young ladies' estimation.

The Southern Express Company will forward free any money or small packages for the tornado sufferers in South Carolina.

Our farmer friends all report their corn as badly damaged, but that very little injury was done to cotton by the recent storm.

Quite a large number of our young people visited Hope Mills yesterday evening, and were handsomely entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Beach.

The consecration of Assistant Bishop-elect Cheshire will probably take place on the Feast of St. Luke, the Evangelist, October 18, at Calvary Church, Tarboro.

Premium List of Red Springs Fair.

On the 1st page will be found the premium list of the late successful Red Springs Fair. It will be of interest to our readers in this and all the adjoining counties, but particularly in Robeson and Cumberland.

Omission.

In the roll of veterans, published in our issue of August 24th, who were present at the late Centennial Anniversary, the names of Capt. J. M. Vann and privates John A. Sykes and R. E. Heide were inadvertently omitted in the printed copy supplied us.

Another Dividend.

Gen. Wm. LeDuc, receiver for the defunct People's National Bank, has declared another dividend of 15 per cent to depositors. All persons holding certificates of deposit will be promptly paid upon presentation of them. This is the third dividend, making a total of 50 per cent.

A Good Clerk.

Our old friend, R. T. Scanlin, Esq., makes a model clerk to the Board of Aldermen. The OBSERVER reporter had occasion to look over his record books and was struck with the remarkable neatness and system with which they are kept. Outside of his book-keeping, Mr. Scanlin is a most efficient official, and the Board is to be congratulated on their wise selection.

Elephant Party and Doll Show.

The young ladies of the Epworth League will give an Elephant Party and Doll Show Thursday afternoon, September 14th, at the Overbaugh House, for the children.

A prize will be given to the child that has the neatest dressed doll. The dress to be made by the child. Also a prize to the child that is successful in the Elephant Party.

Admission 10 cents. Come children and see the fun. Doors open at 4 o'clock P. M. Refresh ments served afterwards.

The New Court House and the Pythian Building.

Rapid progress is being made on both these buildings. The walls of the Pythian Lodge on Market Square have reached the third story. On the first floor are four stores, to be rented, on the second, numerous well arranged and well ventilated offices; while the third will be a lofty pitched room for the Lodge.

The foundations of the new Court House are being laid deep and broad of Sanford brownstone, and have reached the level of the ground. Mr. W. C. Troy, of the building committee and now also agent of the architects, showed us the other day the plans of the building, from which it is evident that it will be a very handsome, commodious and convenient one. It will be built of fine brick heavily trimmed with North Carolina brownstone, which latter will be the sole material appearing for several feet above the level of the ground. On the first floor an ample vestibule, laid in black and white marble, gives access to the offices of the various county officers, all of which are roomy and will be fitted with every convenient appliance for their purpose. On the second floor is the court room, two jury rooms, a law library, (which may be used for a consulting room for lawyers and clients) and lavatories and closets supplied with running water.

The outside dimensions of the building are 84 by 60 feet, against 48 x 66 in the present Court House. There will be 33 feet between the front and the side-walk on Gillespie Street, 25 feet between the South wall and the side-walk of Mumford Street, and 40 feet between the North wall and the cotton warehouse.

Opening of LaFayette Military Academy.

To-morrow the new military school, to which we have all looked forward with such bright anticipations, will be formally opened. We rejoice to say that there is the most abundant reason for congratulating Major Yerex upon the success which seems to be assured. The unprecedented tightness of the times caused many of the school's friends to fear that it would be inaugurated with a bad start. But already seventy-five (75) students are enrolled from this and five other States, and those who have experience in such matters know what such an attendance on a "first day" means. Evidently it is the very best sort of start, and there is reason to believe that, the money stringency having passed away, there will be two hundred cadets in the roll of the first catalogue.

Dr. Lilly has had the main building greatly beautified externally by a very taking Italian dressing in colors and general treatment, while the interior is fitted up with every modern convenience, electric lights, running water, including bath-rooms, &c. The class-rooms are large and well fitted up, the dormitories roomy and airy, and the mess hall, which is in a separate building, arranged with every view to comfortable digestion. The campus and drill ground could not be better: a dead level covered with a good turf, and of ample proportions.

We re-print from the OBSERVER of July 27th, the list of professors, as follows:

J. M. Weatherly, A. M., is widely and favorably known as one of the most competent and successful educators in the State. His specialties are the Languages and the higher Mathematics. He has had considerable experience in institute work, and is thoroughly at home in either Normal or Collegiate department.

Capt J. B. McFarland, Assistant Commandant, is a fine scholar, and a general favorite with cadets. At present he is a member of the staff of the adjutant General of Mississippi.

Assistant Commandant, Capt. H. L. Murphy, has made for himself an enviable reputation wherever he has taught. He is well up in military tactics, and is considered a fine disciplinarian.

Geo. B. Hadley, A. B., who has charge of the preparatory department—a department for which he is eminently qualified is a very promising young man, a graduate of Westminster College, Maryland, and has been teaching in this State for the past two years, giving entire satisfaction in the school where he was Superintendent. In the preparatory department Mr. Hadley is undoubtedly the "right man in the right place."

The Musical Director, Mr. H. R. Novitzky, needs no words of commendation from us. He is a post graduate of Leipzig, Germany, and his connection with the school ought to make the department of music very popular. The Academy Band, with Mr. Novitzky as instructor, will be a very popular feature of the school.

Meeting of Commissioners.

The Commissioners of Cumberland County met in regular session on Monday, Sept. 4th. Present: J. M. Lamb, chairman, M. Hall, G. W. Graham, G. A. McDonald and W. D. Smith.

Minutes of last meeting was read and approved.

The petition of F. W. Thornton for reduction of tax assessment on four stores known as the "Thornton Block," was referred to the Assessors of Cross Creek township.

Mrs. Wright McLeod, Hugh Reynolds, Hilly Whitted and Emma McKeller were ordered to the home for the aged and infirm.

Ordered the Clerk of the Superior Court be instructed to bind out the children of Alice Peoples and also the children of Mrs. Wright McLeod.

The old lumber of Lamont's Bridge was turned over to Jno. K. Ray, as a compensation for his services in saving it.

Wright Hinton, of Black River, was relieved of road duty on account of infirmity.

Oliver Evans, Rev. D. D. McBryde, J. B. McCormick and Mrs. Kate Utley were allowed to list their property without double tax.

Ordered that B. E. Sedberry be allowed to place a sign on the East end of the Clarendon Bridge.

The petition of citizens of Black River for the establishment of a public road from near Godwin depot on the W. & F. R. R. to Gainey's bridge on Black River, was laid over to next meeting, and the clerk ordered to give due notice.

D. J. Wheeler was elected Constable for Cedar Creek township.

The tax assessment on lot of D. N. McLean's, on Vass street, was reduced from $250 to $150; also a lot belonging to T. S. Lutterloh, at Junction, was reduced from $250 to $150.

Upon petition of Chas. G. Cain, who has charge of the McNatt land in Cedar Creek township, it was ordered that said property be relieved of $8.04 of the taxes charged for 1893, on account of error and over payment for 1892.

The Auditing Committee appointed July 10th, made their report as to the Sheriff's account, which was examined and ordered recorded.

Ordered that the same committee audit the Treasurer's account and report on the first Monday in December. That the Sheriff be allowed until the first Monday in October to settle the balance due for 1892 as per report of the auditing committee, and that the tax books remain in the hands of the Clerk of this Board until that time.

H. L. Hall, Register of Deeds, reported the tax books for 1893 as completed and ready for collection.

The Sheriff and Treasurer made their monthly reports, which were read and ordered filed.

After auditing sundry bills, the board adjourned.

Dr. L. L. Sasser, of Smithfield, N. C., will soon locate in our midst for the practice of medicine, and will occupy the office vacated by Dr. Faison. Dr. Sasser is a young and vigorous man and has enjoyed a successful practice of ten years in Johnston county. His family will be a valuable acquisition to Fayetteville society.

Mr. A. J. McCormick, of Carlos, paid the OBSERVER a very pleasant visit Monday. He reports the crops much damaged in his section, the storm being especially severe there.

People and their Movements.

Dr. J. A. Hodges and wife are in the city.

Capt. Nash Bunting spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. C. B. McMillan is taking in the World's Fair.

Mr. John C. Thomson, Jr., left yesterday for Sanford on business.

Miss Russell, of Spartanburg, S. C., is visiting Mrs. N. B. Alexander.

Judge J. H. Graves, of Mt. Airy, passed through the city en route for the seashore.

Mrs. Lewis Erambert, of Suffolk, Va., is visiting at the residence of Col. Alderman.

The many friends of Mr. Anerum Lord were glad to see him in our city Tuesday.

Ex-Mayor A. G. Ricaud, of Wilmington, was in the city on business yesterday.

Misses. Blanche and Lottie Thornton left Tuesday for the Winston Female College.

Mrs. Henry A. London, of Pittsboro, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Currie, in west Fayetteville.

Mr. L. M. Michaux, of Goldsboro, one of the most popular salesman on the road spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. F. W. Thornton left Tuesday for Winston accompanying his daughters who return to school there.

Mrs. T. L. Wallace, of Wakulla, after spending two weeks with relatives and friends, returned home last week.

We are glad to see Mr. Eugene Gorham, who recently sprained his ankle so severely, walking about as if nothing had happened.

Mrs. E. T. B. Glenn and her two interesting children, of Americus, Ga., are on a visit to her parents, Col. and Mrs. J. A. Pemberton.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Bidgood, Misses Janie Williams and Kate Broadfoot and Mr. W. G. Moore, left Monday for Chicago and the World's Fair.

Capt. R. O. Whitaker has returned home, after spending several weeks in the northern cities in the interest of the Fayetteville Wooden-Ware Co.

Miss Mabel Green, the accomplished daughter of Col. W. J. Green, of Tokay, has been spending several days in the city the guest of Miss Eliza Williams.

Miss Joanna Anderson, of Washington, D. C., who has been visiting the family of Col. Chas. Haigh returned home Tuesday, much to the regret of her many friends.

Mr. J. L. Prior, who has been spending part of his summer vacation with his many old friends and relatives here, has gone to spend a few weeks in the mountains of Virginia.

Meeting of the City Fathers.

At the regular monthly meeting of the City Aldermen on Monday, September 4th, Mayor Cook presiding, the following aldermen were present: A. B. Williams, R. W. McMillan, J. A. Pemberton, Jr., W. H. Powell, Geo. A. Burns, J. A. King, I. W. Clark, J. E. Garrett and B. R. Taylor.

The Bridge Committee made the following report:

Repairs on Mallett's bridge,	$60 05
Repairs on Half-Way bridge,	80 47
Repairs on Eccles's bridge,	38 45
Repairs on Cool Spring bridge,	70 38
Repairs on Still bridge,	33 63
Repairs on Goodwin's bridge,	20 35

The Mayor reported that he had secured an appropriation from the County Commissioners of $67.50 in payment of one-half cost of repairs on Half-Way, Eccles's and Mallett's bridges.

After passing upon a number of bills the meeting adjourned.

Resolution of Thanks.

WHEREAS, The F. I. L. I. has just celebrated its One Hundredth Anniversary, and has entered with full ranks and in good shape upon the beginning of its Second Century, Whereas, their Centennial celebration has been an exceedingly successful and a pleasant one, greatly enjoyed by our guests and our settlers, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the grateful thanks of our grand old Company are tendered first to the Ladies of Fayetteville, whose patriotic devotion to our company has been so often, and so cheerfully exhibited, but especially are we indebted to them for their liberality, for their many acts of kindness, and their invaluable assistance in making our celebration so decided a success. We are proud of our noble women, we honor them for their lofty patriotism, for their unselfish devotion to the interests of this company; and we invoke God's choicest blessings upon them always.

Resolved, That our grateful thanks are also due to our old members, and to all of our friends who contributed in so substantial and so patriotic a manner to the success of our celebration. It is exceedingly gratifying to know that we have so strong a hold upon the affections of our people.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, and that a copy be furnished to each of the town papers.

J. ADDISON WORTH,
W. F. CAMPBELL,
B. B. HUSKE.

What the Old Fifer Did Say.

We have read two accounts of an incident in the late Centennial celebration which are so wide of the mark that we have made bold to ask their correction. One says: "Over the grave of the former fifer, Isaac Hammond, according to his request he was buried on the banks of Cross Creek opposite the Cool Spring, that he "might hear the tramp of the old company as annually they marched by."

The other says: "The last resting place of Isaac Hammond, an old colored drummer of the company, whose dying wish was that he might be there laid, as he felt that his spirit would catch the echoes of the volleys fired in the Cemetery over the command's departed comrades."

What the old fifer did say was: "I shall hear, may be, the sound of the drum and fife of the company on evening parade day when the men throng at the spring, and the sound will gladden me in the long, long sleep of the tomb."

The company upon its first visit to the Cemetery on reorganization fired volleys over the graves of Jarvis Lutterloh, John Huske, Wemyss and others, and upon passing Cool Spring, upon the suggestion of some one familiar with the story of Hammond, a volley was fired over his grave.

This may all seem a "much ado about nothing," but some of us have not lost all our poetry, and can appreciate the wish of old Isaac to hear the drum and fife in the long, long sleep of the tomb.

And now in conclusion if some of your readers will furnish and you will publish the lines of "Luola" on Hammond's grave, I know your readers will pardon

B.

Fourth Annual Convention of Cawhiffe Township.

The convention met at Sandy Grove Church Aug. 10th, 1893. The President being absent, the vice president, John McNeill, occupied the chair. After the opening service which consisted of singing, prayer and reading a portion of scripture, the convention was addressed by Rev. D. Fairley. Following is a brief outline of this address:

1. A hearty welcome and kindly greeting.
2. Objects of this organization not to interfere with individual work, but to promote the cause of Bible education.
3. That the church had attained a child-like heart. We all need this child-like heart. The best way to kill philosophical discussions.
4. Development of real union.
5. Sunday School work the best paying work (a) by making good members of society (b) by self-improvement.
6. The brotherhood in Christ should mean something.
7. A line of denominations zeal.
8. An advancing tidal wave of gospel unity. Doctrinal creeds to remain.
9. Joy in the common inheritance.
10. One source of spiritual life.
11. Church beliefs differ but little, agree in much.
12. The Sunday School not for children only. None too old to study the Bible.
13. Every christian should aid the Sunday School.
14. A school where there are no graduates.
15. Each one should use his own talent. Moses, Sampson, David and Dorcas were cited as faithful workers with the means and opportunity afforded them.
16. Teachers should prepare themselves. The church should provide helps for its teachers. Besides, an intellectual preparation, a spiritual preparation is necessary. Tachers should be punctual at church and regular at the communion table.

Mr. J. T. Robbert, of Aberdeen, next addressed the convention. He spoke of the great number of people who did not attend the Sabbath School, notwithstanding the fact that conventions are being held and efforts are being made to bring them into it. Parents and church members were earnestly appealed to as co-laborers in the Sabbath School. Indifference was singled out as the great obstacle to successful Sunday School work.

We all need a personal acquaintance with God's work. Ignorance of God's word is surprisingly great. After Mr. Robbert's address the forenoon session was closed with prayer by Rev. J. W. Johnson.

The afternoon session was opened by a song service of praise suitable for the occasion.

The following officers were elected for the current year: J. A. Gillis, president; N. S. Blue, vice-president; A. C. Munroe, secretary; Miss Sallie Sinclair, treasury.

Reports from the different schools were next heard.

Mr. W. C. Petty, of Manly, N. C., entertained the convention by reviewing the lessons of the past quarter with charts. The charts with Mr. Petty's explanations and comments were instructive, and especially interesting to the young people present.

The last address was delivered by Rev. J. W. Johnson, of Aberdeen. He spoke of the great importance of the Sabbath School work, that it embraced subjects full of thought and interest even apart from inspiration. The Sabbath School should begin in the family. It is a part of the church unfolding the path of heaven. It is the church studying God's word. A Bible school or Bible class is a better name than Sunday School. All the the children ought to be in the church; all the old people ought to be in the Sabbath School. The authority of the church ought to rule the Sabbath School. Parents should help the children to study their lessons. Parents often forget the influence they have on their children. Parents should interest their children by being interested themselves. Well trained children will stir up the teacher. The head and intellect are not sufficient, but the heart must be in the work.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the officers of this convention be constituted an executive committee to prepare a programme and appoint the time and place of the next annual meeting.

The convention was closed with prayer and the Apostolic Benediction by Rev. David Fairley.

A. C. MUNROE, Sec'y.

Resolutions of Respect by Hay Street M. E. Sunday School.

WHEREAS: It has pleased God in His alwise providence to transplant JENNIE H. FISHER, one of the brightest buds of His earthly garden to bloom forever in Heaven; therefore be it

Resolved, That while our hearts are sad with grief and we mourn her temporary separation from our flock; yet we recognize the hand of our Heavenly Father who has but added another link to the chain that binds the sheepfold here to the pastures green of the eternal city.

Resolved, That we bow in meek submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well; and bless and adore His Holy name that even for a few short years He permitted Jennie to dwell among us, showing forth the beauties of true christian character, even though so young; always ready and willing to labor for the Master; an active and faithful worker, always interested in everything that would advance the interest of our Sunday-school.

Resolved, That we thank God for her example, bright and cheerful temper, her patience and submission under suffering and her true conception of her duty to God, which enabled her to reprove sin wherever she saw it.

Resolved, That our Sunday-school extend their tender and heartfelt sympathy to her family humbly praying that God may bless this bereavement to their good, and pour in the oil of consolation that He alone can give, and to our God the Father of all mercies and God of all comfort we commend them all.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family and to our town papers with a request to copy, and be spread on the minutes of our school.

J. M. LAMB.
W. W. COLE.
B. C. GORHAM.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sep. 3.

Mr. Jacob Wurts

Made a New Man

"I have been made a new man by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had pains in my back, felt languid and did not have any appetite. I have taken

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

twelve bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and cannot praise it enough." JACOB WURTS, cor. 15th St. and Portland Av., Louisville, Ky.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure all Liver Ills. 25c.

In Great Britain the actual number of persons engaged in agriculture is 2,561,000; in manufacture, 5,189,000; in commerce 7,985,000.

Gold Dollars Too Cheap!

Look out for the man who is trying to sell gold dollars for fifty cents. It isn't always safe to trust entirely to an attractive advertisement—especially if the advertiser lives a long way off and you don't know much about him. Very few people know much about the real merits of a musical instrument and may be easily deceived by trusting to appearances. Many a piano or organ looks like a fine instrument, but its merit is only skin deep. Remember that it actually *costs a reputable manufacturer more* to produce a good instrument than some people advertise to retail theirs at. When you wish to buy you will be safest in at least getting information from the great Southern Music House of LUDDEN & BATES in Savannah, Ga. They are the largest dealers in the South and are known to every one. Read their advertisement in this issue.

Spices (strictly pure); Kerosene Oil (highest grade) for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is one of the few remedies which are recommended by every school of medicine. Its strength, purity, and efficacy are too well established to admit of doubt as to its superiority over all other blood-purifiers whatever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla leads all.

Mr. Schneider Enjoys a Warm Christmas.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 4th, 1893.—"I desire to inform you that at the late Christmas season I had a Christmas tree in my house, which took fire, and in my endeavor to put out the flames which had become quite extensive, I was severely burned on the face, upper portion of head and throat, I at once began the use of Pond's Extract, combined with Pond's Extract Ointment, and continued to do so until finally cured at the end of three weeks. I used nothing else, and desire to say the skin was restored to its natural condition without any trace of scar."

H. E. SCHNEIDER, PH., D.,
20 Hudson Place.

Large variety of Toilet Soaps, Shoe Polishes, Starch, Bluing, Diamond Dyes, for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Thousand of men desire to throw off the Tobacco, Opium or Drink Habit, but lack the will-power. Hill's Chloride of Gold Tablets are pleasant, harmless and work a positive cure. Try them and release yourself from a slavery which is slowly destroying your mind and wrecking your nervous system.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully compounded. Prompt response to night calls by H. R. HORNE.

A. Golden, Druggist, Birmingham, Ala. writes: "Please publish some of the testimonials I have sent you for Japanese Pile Cure." Sold by King Bros.

Medicinal Liquors, selected with a view to the needs of the sick, for sale by H. R. HORNE.

You will be pleased with the mild and lasting effects of the Japanese Liver Pellets Try them. Sold by King Bros.

It will astonish you how quick Johnson's Magnetic Oil will kill all pains. Sold by King Bros.

Drink Cherry Phosphate at Sedberry's Fountains.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Back on the old corner, and handsomely fitted up, where you are always welcome. W. C. McDUFFIE, Jr., Druggist.

If you are worn out, run down and nervous, Magnetic Nervine will restore your health. Sold by King Bros.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

Claretice and all the Popular Summer Drinks at KING BROS., Hotel LaFayette Building.

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy-Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

McDuffie has the finest Prescription Department in the State, and is well equipped to serve the public.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion & Debility.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

McDuffie's Drug Store is the place to buy Drugs, Toilet Articles, &c., for the least money.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

At McDuffie's Drug Store you can get the nicest Cigar in the town. Try his Brevito.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

You are cordially invited to stop at McDuffie's Drug Store while in town.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Are You Nervous,

Are you all tired out, do you have that tired feeling or sick headache? You can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nerve, mental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25 cents a box.

Choice Green and Black Teas, for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Many people, not aware of the dangers of constipation, neglect the proper remedy till the habit becomes chronic, or inflammation or stoppage results. A dose or two of Ayer's Pills in the beginning would have prevented all this.

Pure Cream Tartar and Cooking Soda, for sale by H. R. HORNE.

In view of what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for others, is it not reasonable to believe that it will also be of benefit to you?

Carolina Baking Powder (of full strength and purity, and made at home) for sale by H. R. HORNE.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE FARMERS!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED

50 CASES 50

"Of Honest Home-Made Shoes,"

FOR WOMEN, MEN AND CHILDREN,

Made Specially to the Order of F. W. Thornton.

Every Pair Guaranteed.

FRANK W. THORNTON,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

9—7—93

NOTICE!

I am now prepared to offer my professional services to the public. Office over Sedberry's Drug Store. *Private entrance* next door to the Gazette office. Night rooms at the Overbaugh House, easily accessible.

Respectfully,
L. D. WHARTON, M. D.

9—7—93

Change of Firm Name.

The undersigned respectfully announce to the public that they have disposed of their entire stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods to Mr. H. R. Novitzky, and would take this opportunity to return their thanks to the generous people of Fayetteville and the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage received at their hands.

Respectfully,
NOVITZKY BROS.

Having purchased the entire stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods, heretofore belonging to the well-known firm of Novitzky Bros., would inform the public that it is my purpose to conduct the business in the future in such manner as to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage which was so generously accorded the firm; and to this end I will endeavor to keep in stock such seasonable goods as my patrons may desire, to be sold at prices defying competition.

H. R. NOVITZKY.

9—7—93

Sheriff's Notice.

I have Blank Deeds

ON HAND FOR PROPERTY THAT HAS BEEN SOLD FOR DELINQUENT TAXES.

Parties calling on me can get these deeds and be put in possession of the property. I also notify all parties in arrears for Taxes to call and settle by the 15th of this month or I will be compelled to levy on personal property.

THIS NOTICE WILL BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED REGARDLESS OF PERSONS OR SURROUNDINGS.

J. B. SMITH, Sheriff.

9—7—93

Sale of Land.

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by Nathan Cox and wife to John Rhea, recorded in Cumberland County in Book F, No. 4, page 514 in the office of the Register of Deeds, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash at the Court House door in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M. on the 30th day of September, 1893, the two tracts of land described in the deed above referred to, one tract containing about 141 acres, and the other about 529 acres.

For further information call on the undersigned.

H. L. COOK, Attorney for Mortgagee.

8—24—93 4t

H. H. H.

There are no better STOVES on the market than we offer you.

BUY AN ICE CREAM FREEZER.

We will sell at very low price to close out remnant of stock.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

Steamer Murchison,

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.

Steamer Cape Fear,

Capt. Irvin Robeson.

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

The Steamer Hart plies between Wilmington and Point Caswell only.

First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to W. S. COOK, Manager.

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE FREE CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WIDDERBURN, Attorney, P. O. Box 487. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, WIDOWS, CHILDREN, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the recent war. Apply or write CHAS. G. DAVIS, late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau, 3 years in last position, now entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

$25.00 May Buy a Rattle Trap. But a GOOD ORGAN

Costs the Maker twice that to produce. Think hard before you waste money on a cheap, inferior Organ. All the world knows about the

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS—BEST MADE and CHEAPEST AS WELL.

Now Low Priced Styles Just Out,

COSTING BUT LITTLE MORE THAN CHEAP ORGANS, but of twice the value and durability. Catalogues Free to all. For Best Pianos or Organs at Lowest Cost, Write

LUDDEN & BATES, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. Established 1870.

9—7—93 2t

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

—AND DEALERS IN—

Wagons, Carts, Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Collars, &c., &c.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED UP THE CHEAPEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF

BUGGY HARNESS and SADDLES

EVER OFFERED ON THIS MARKET.

The "Old Hickory" Wagon still merits its old reputation: "The Best Wagon on Wheels."

ALBEMARLE FLOUR.

It is not our purpose to say any thing about the superior quality of this flour, for this is too well known to admit of comment, but simply to call attention to the extremely low price.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS TO OUR

"FIRE - PROOF - COTTON - BAGGING,"

LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE.

A Good Stock of New Steel Arrow Ties to go with it.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 24, 1893.

Furniture! Furniture!!

IT WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND

SEE MY STOCK

--BEFORE YOU BUY.--

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A

Nice New Line of Goods.

OAK,

WALNUT

—AND—

POPLAR

SUITS.

Beds,

Bureaus,

Washstands,

Tables,

Mattresses,

Chairs,

&c., &c., &c.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. ROBINSON, JR.,
HAIGH BUILDING,
No. 27 Hay Street.

Mrs. McNEILL and Mrs. UTLEY will re-open their school at the residence of

Mrs. UTLEY

FOOT OF HAYMOUNT,

SEPTEMBER 11th, 1893.

8—31—93 2t

KING BROS.,

Prescription Druggists,

—Hotel LaFayette Building.—

Call attention to the fact that they are prepared to fill prescriptions from any

Regular Practicing Physician.

Prescription Department receives the personal attention of RALPH B. KING.

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by Geo. Robinson and wife Mina Robinson, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book L, No. 4, page 282, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: The lands north of the Monroe Road, as follows:

First Tract—160 acres, beginning at a pine on the east side of the wagon road, between the house and the bridge, near an old well-pit S. 12, E. 40 c. chains, thence N. 80, E. 40 chains, thence N. 12, W 0 chains, thence to the beginning.

Second Tract.—15 acres, be inning at the beginning corner of the above 160 acre trac., N. 18 chains, 50 links to a pine and pine pointers in an island between the Red Marsh and the River; thence W. 18 chains to a stake and pointers on the north side of the River; thence S. 20 chains, 20 links, thence 19 chains, 50 links to the aforesaid 160 acre tract; thence as it is 6 chains, to the beginning.

Third Tract.— 0 acres beginning on the third line of the 160 acre tract, 6 chains from the third corner, N. 80, E. 17 chains, thence N. 10, W. 30 chains; thence S. 80, W. 17 chains to the line of the above 160 acres; thence with it to the beginning.

Place of sale: Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: Saturday, September 23rd, 1893, 12 M.

Terms of sale: Cash.

JOHN F. CLARK, Mortgagee.

N. A. SINCLAIR, Attorney.

8—24—93

H. H. H.

— WE HAVE ON HAND —

75 Sets of Knives and Forks, used once only—at the F. I. L. I. Banquet. They are in good condition, but will be sold very cheap. Call at once if you are in need.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

8—31—93 tf

EDUCATIONAL.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MISS ALICE H. MALLETT
WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL FOR
-BOYS AND GIRLS-
AT THE WINSLOW HOUSE ON RAMSEY STREET, SEPTEMBER 4th, 1893.

FOR TERMS

APPLY TO MISS MALLETT AT HER RESIDENCE ON ROWAN STREET.

PHYSICAL CULTURE

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

8—10—93 4t

LAFAYETTE MILITARY ACADEMY.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

A High Grade Educational Institution for Boys and Young Men.

FIRST TERM COMMENCES SEP. 6, 1893.

This school will be first class in every respect.

First class accommodations and board.

First class faculty composed of gentlemen of experience, energy and ability; and first class cadets who will receive first class instruction and eventually occupy first class positions in either the business world or the professions.

For particulars respecting courses of study, terms, &c., address

Maj. J. W. YERBX, Superintendent,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

6—15—93

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

DAVIDSON, N. C.

Fifty-seventh year Begins Sept. 14. 1893.

Ten (10) Professors and Instructors.
Junior and Senior Studies elective.
Chemical and Physical Laboratories.
Well-equipped Gymnasium.
Terms Reasonable.
Location Healthful.
Community Excellent.
Teaching Thorough.
Classical, Mathematical, Scientific, Literary, Commercial, Biblical.

Send for a Catalogue.

J. B. SHEARER,
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WESLEYAN FEMALE INSTITUTE

STAUNTON, VA.

Opens Sept. 5th, 1893. Climate and surroundings exceptionally healthful, beautiful and romantic. Buildings newly remodeled, refurnished with new pianos, organs, &c. Rooms large, and light; bath rooms on every floor. Nine Lecture, Literary and Music Rooms. Full corps of teachers. Advantages (rare in the South) in Latin, German, French, &c. Special advantages in Music and Art. Pupils boarded under care of the Principal. Terms moderate. For Catalogue address the President, Rev. W. W. ROBERTSON, Pres., Staunton, Va.

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THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c.

J. E. MONTAGUE,
MANAGER.

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Call and get our prices before buying

Sash, Doors, Blinds,

LIME, HAIR, LATHS, SHINGLES, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIALS.

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"For Years,"

says CARRIE E. STOCKWELL, of Chesterfield, N. H., "I was afflicted with an extremely severe pain in the lower part of the chest. The feeling was as if a ton weight was laid on a spot the size of my hand. During the attacks, the perspiration would stand in drops on my face, and it was agony for me to make sufficient effort even to whisper. They came suddenly, at any hour of the day or night, lasting from thirty minutes to half a day, leaving as suddenly; but, for several days after, I was quite prostrated and sore. Sometimes the attacks were almost daily, then less frequent. After about four years of this suffering, I was taken down with bilious typhoid fever, and when I began to recover, I had the worst attack of my old trouble I ever experienced. At the first of the fever, my mother gave me Ayer's Pills, my doctor recommending them as being better than anything he could prepare. I continued taking these Pills, and so great was the benefit derived that during nearly thirty years I have had but one attack of my former trouble, which yielded readily to the same remedy."

AYER'S PILLS

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Every Dose Effective

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

SPECIALISTS

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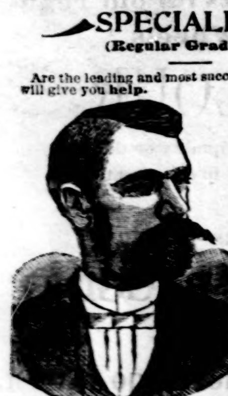
Are the leading and most successful specialists and will give you help.



Young and middle aged men.

Remarkable results have followed our treatment. Many years of varied and successful experience in the use of curative methods that we alone own and control for all disorders of men who have weak, undeveloped or diseased organs, or who are suffering from errors of youth and excess or who are nervous and impotent, the scorn of their fellows and the contempt of their friends and companions, leads us to guarantee to all patients, if they can possibly be restored, our own exclusive treatment will afford a cure.

WOMEN! Don't you want to get cured of that weakness with a treatment that you can use at home without instruments? Our wonderful treatment has cured others. Why not you? Try it.

CATARRH, and diseases of the Skin, Blood, Heart, Liver and Kidneys.

SYPHILIS—The most rapid, safe and effective remedy. A complete Cure Guaranteed.

SKIN DISEASES of all kinds cured where many others have failed.

UNNATURAL DISCHARGES promptly cured in a few days. Quick, sure and safe. This includes Gleet and Gonorrhœa.

TRUTH AND FACTS.

We have cured cases of Chronic Diseases that have failed to get cured at the hands of other specialists and medical institutes.

REMEMBER that there is hope for You. Consult no other, as you may waste valuable time. Obtain our treatment at once.

Beware of free and cheap treatments. We give the best and most scientific treatment at moderate prices—as low as can be done for safe and skillful treatment. **FREE consultation** at the office or by mail. Thorough examination and careful diagnosis. A home treatment can be given in a majority of cases. Send for Symptom Blank No. 1 for Men; No. 2 for Women; No. 3 for Skin Diseases. All correspondence answered promptly. Business strictly confidential. Entire treatment sent free from observation. Refer to our patients, banks and business men.

Address or call on

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

22 1-2 South Broad Street, ATLANTA, GA.

JOHNSON'S MAGNETIC OIL!

Instant Killer of Pain.

Internal and External.

Cures RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, Lame Back, Sprains, Bruises, Swellings, Stiff Joints, COLIC and CRAMPS instantly. Cholera Morbus, Croup, Diptheria, Sore Throat, HEADACHE, as if by magic.

THE HORSE BRAND, Especially prepared for Stock, Double Strength, the most Powerful and Penetrating Liniment for Man or Beast in existence. Large $1 size 75c., 50c. size 40c.

JOHNSON'S ORIENTAL SOAP.

Medicated and Toilet. The Great Skin Cure and Face Beautifier. Ladies will find it the most delicate and highly perfumed Toilet Soap on the market. It is absolutely pure. Makes the skin soft and velvety and restores the lost complexion; is a luxury for the Bath for Infants. It alays itching, cleanses the scalp and promotes the growth of hair. Price 25c. For sale by

KING BROS.,

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VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

WEAKNESS, NERVOUSNESS, DEBILITY,

and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

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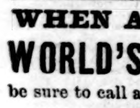

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

The Consumptive and Feeble and all who suffer from exhausting diseases should use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Female weakness, Rheumatism and Pain. 50c. & $1.

HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15cts. at Druggists.

WHEN AT THE

WORLD'S FAIR, Chicago,

be sure to call at the unique exhibit of

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

in the northeast part of the AGRICULTURAL BUILDING, north aisle, in the Uruguay Department, and get a

FREE CUP

of delicious, refreshing

BEEF TEA

made from the world-known

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF.

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Number of Newspapers in the World.

Exchange.

A New York man with plenty of time to spare has recently compiled a newspaper census of the world. According to his figures, 4,965 newspapers make their appearance daily on this globe in fifty-five different languages. Many of these publications appear in four or five languages, but mother English is generally one of them when a variety is used. Heathen China claims to have the oldest newspaper in the world. The Pekin Gazette is said to have made its first appearance over 100 years ago. It still maintains its original form and make-up. It has eighteen leaves, each ten inches long and four inches wide. They are printed only on one side. It has to compete with only nine other dailies and fourteen periodicals. The oldest paper in Europe is the Post Zeitung, started at Frankford in 1616. Japan has ninety two dailies and 175 other periodicals. Iceland has as many newspapers as China. Austria claims to have newspapers printed in a greater variety of languages than any other country. To be able to understand what all his subjects say and to read all the newspapers that are published in his dominions, the emperor of Austria would need to understand ten different languages. The United States is the most enlightened country on the face of the globe. More people read newspapers here than anywhere else, and they have more to read. More than one-third of all the daily papers published are published in the United States. To the 1,759 dailies that make their appearance there have to be added 20,006 newspapers and other publications which are issued periodically. Of these 13,403 are weeklies and the remainder are semi-weeklies, bi-weeklies, tri-weeklies, monthlies and bi-monthlies. One paper published in the United States is printed in Magyer and one in Armenian. The Dominion of Canada has ninety-four dailies, 576 weeklies and 132 Monthlies. Great Britain has 200 dailies, the average circulation of which is five times as great as in the United States. Paris leads the world in the number of dailies published. Every day 141 different papers make their appearence in the lively metropolis of France. This is as many as the combined daily publications of London, New York, Philadelphia and Boston. One of the Paris publications, Le Petit Journal, claims a daily circulation of over 1,000,000.

Watterson on the Tariff.

Louisville Courier Journal.

It is worse than a fraud. It is a variagated assortment of frauds. It is a beggar on horseback. It is a beggar on crutches. It was a bully in the saddle. It is a poor devil by the wayside. It pretended to be a statesman. It has been proven a mountebank. It has been set up for a patriot. It has been shown to be a highwayman. It posed as a philanthropist. It turned out an impostor. It put on heaven's livery to serve the devil of Mammon. It plucked the wage earners. It pillaged the poorbox. It stole the communion service and robbed the Treasury, and took out a post-obit on the national credit. And now? O Belisarius, Belisarius, thou dire old brigand, hath it come to this? HATH IT COME TO THIS?

No matter. Naught will avail—nor plaints, nor prayers, not even those of the Inter-Ocean. The old sinner must go—e'en in his rags and dirt—with one eye bandaged and both legs on wooden pins. He has had his say and his day. The plea of "infancy," the subterfuge about "the business of the country," the cant as to his love for the American workingman, all to no purpose. He has broken every promise to reform. He has kept no single pledge either to himself or to anybody else. There he stands—or rather totters—Old High Tariff—the veriest red-nosed vagrant—the toughest blear eyed tramp, rotten from head to heels! Presently he will be carted off, like any other carrion, and dumped into the nearest ditch, and then all the high priests and low priests of the Robber Baron persuasion, finding their business "busted," can go down to the grocery and swear at the court!

An Immense Bridge to Span the Mersey at Liverpool.

It is proposed to build an immense bridge over the Mersey to connect Liverpool with Birkenhead, and the designs of the structure are already in existence. According to descriptions in the Liverpool newspapers, the bridge will be of the arched suspension type, in three spans, the roadway being suspended from an arch instead of the usual chain. Each span will have a clear waterway of 1,100 feet, the center span having a clear headway of 150 feet above high water or ordinary spring tides. Possibly it may be considered advisable to have one large central span of 1,500 or 1,600 feet with two smaller side spans, so as to give more room for manœuving a large ship not under absolute control. The plans allow for a clear roadway forty feet in width, sufficient for at least four lines of wheel traffic, and two outer footways, each 7 feet 6 inches wide. The promoters further claim that an overhead electric tramway can be constructed along the center of the road, supported on center columns in a somewhat similar manner to the New York elevated railway. The total estimated cost of the bridge and it approaches, including a sufficient sum for the purchase of property and compensation to owners, but exclusive of additional approaches and the overhead tramway, is £1,730,000. It is stated that at present there is paid for the conveyance of goods and passengers across the river by lighters, ferry steamers and the tunnel, £185,000 a year, of which £105,000 is paid for goods traffic alone. The promoters estimate that the income of the bridge would be not less than £165,000 a year.

Jemima's Beau.

Jemima, once she had a beau,
He didn't mind her name, you know,
Although it was so prosy,
She had catarrh, and had it so,
That he at last was forced to go—
The odor was no posy.

If she had been *sage* in time, she would have taken Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. An offensive breath is most distressing, not only to the person afflicted, if the person has any pride, but to those with whom he or she comes in contact. It is a delicate matter to speak of, but it has parted not only friends but lovers. Bad breath and catarrh are inseperable. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases, as thousands can testify. $500 reward offered for an incurable case by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy

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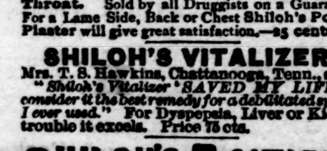

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lame Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction.—25 cents.

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanooga, Tenn., says: "*Shiloh's Vitalizer 'SAVED MY LIFE.' I consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system I ever used.*" For Dyspepsia, Liver or Kidney trouble it excels. Price 75 cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will positively relieve and Cure you. Price 50 cts. This Injector for its successful treatment is furnished free. Remember, Shiloh's Remedies are sold on a guarantee to give satisfaction.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE WILL NOT RIP.

Do you wear them? When next in need try a pair. Best in the world.

FOR GENTLEMEN	FOR LADIES
$5.00	$3.00
$4.00	$2.50
$3.50	$2.00
$2.50	FOR BOYS $2.00
$2.25	$1.75
$2.00	FOR MISSES $1.75

If you want a fine DRESS SHOE, made in the latest styles, don't pay $6 to $8, try my $3, $3.50, $4.00 or $5 Shoe. They fit equal to custom made and look and wear as well. If you wish to economize in your footwear, do so by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes. Name and price stamped on the bottom, look for it when you buy.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

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FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

KODAKS.

Having accepted the agency for the Eastman Kodak Company we would be pleased to show samples of work done on the different style Kodaks and quote prices. Prices range from $6.00 to $65.00.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.

2–23–tf

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Bank : of : Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Does - a - General - Banking - Business.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,

Collects Notes and Drafts

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AT REASONABLE CHARGES,

and remits promptly for all collections.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.

☞No deposits received on interest.

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H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.

Fayetteville, N. C.

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I am prepared to contract for PLUMBING on the most improved scientific sanitary principles.

The latest improvements in fixtures will be furnished.

I have made the proper planning and construction of plumbing a careful study and can assure my customers that all work done under my direction shall be safe and at as low prices as it can be well and safely done.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

March 9, 1893—tf

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7–27–93

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach." CARLOS MARTYN, D. D., New York City.

Castoria.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results." EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

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CLIVIS IRONS,	PLOW BOLTS,
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FORKS,	RAKES,
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Sash, Doors, Blinds.

Lime, Hair, Cement.

Pumps, Points and Pipe for Drive Wells.

Pumps for Deep Wells and Force Pumps.

Cart, Wagon and Buggy Material a specialty.

HILL'S Double Chloride of Gold Tablets

REMEMBER WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to our responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

READ OUR TESTIMONIALS

Will completely destroy the desire for TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no sickness, and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT can be cured at home, and without any effort on the part of the patient, by the use of our SPECIAL FORMULA GOLD CURE TABLETS.

During treatment patients are allowed the free use of Liquor or Morphine until such time as they shall voluntarily give them up.

We send particulars and pamphlet of testimonials free, and shall be glad to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

HILL'S TABLETS are for sale by all FIRST-CLASS druggists at **$1.00** per package.

If your druggist does not keep them, enclose us **$1.00** and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our Tablets.

Write your name and address plainly, and state whether Tablets are for Tobacco, Morphine or Liquor Habit.

DO NOT BE DECEIVED into purchasing any of the various nostrums that are being offered for sale. Ask for **HILL'S TABLETS** and take no other.

Manufactured only by

—THE—

OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,

51, 53 & 55 Opera Block,

LIMA, OHIO.

PARTICULARS FREE.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED.

A FEW Testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of **Hill's Tablets.**

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:
DEAR SIR:—I have been using your cure for tobacco habit, and found it would do what you claim for it. I used ten cents worth of the strongest chewing tobacco a day, and from one to five cigars; or I would smoke from ten to forty pipes of tobacco. Have chewed and smoked for twenty-five years, and two packages of your Tablets cured me so I have no desire for it.
B. M. JAYLORD, Leslie, Mich.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—Some time ago I sent for $1.00 worth of your Tablets for Tobacco Habit. I received them all right and, although I was both a heavy smoker and chewer, they did the work in less than three days. I am cured.
Truly yours, MATHEW JOHNSON, P. O. Box 45.

PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.:—GENTLEMEN:—It gives me pleasure to speak a word of praise for your Tablets. My son was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, and through a friend, I was led to try your Tablets. He was a heavy and constant drinker, but after using your Tablets but three days he quit drinking, and will not touch liquor of any kind. I have waited four month before writing you, in order to know the cure was permanent. Yours truly,
MRS. HELEN MORRISON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.
THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO:—GENTLEMEN:—Your Tablets have performed a miracle in my case. I have used morphine, hypodermically, for seven years, and have been cured by the use of two packages of your Tablets, and without any effort on my part.
W. L. LOTEGAY.

RESPONSIBLE AGENTS WANTED

Address all Orders to

THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,

51, 53 and 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

(In writing please mention this paper.)

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given Address

Orders solicited from abroad WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

Every Man A Capitalist.

You can become a capitalist at once by laying by a small part of your yearly income and investing it in a Tontine policy of the

Equitable Life

For $20 you can instantly secure a capital of $1,000 (or for $200 a capital of $10,000), thus acquiring an estate which you may leave to your heirs, or retain as a fund for your own support in old age, if your life be prolonged.

Such a step will prompt you to save, will strengthen your credit, will increase your confidence, will preserve you from care and will give you lasting satisfaction.

The Plan is Simple.

The Security Absolute.

It is the perfect development of the life policy. To-day is the right time to get facts and figures. Address

W. J. RODDEY, Manager,

For the Carolinas.

ROCK HILL, S. C.

NEW PRAYER BOOKS

ACCORDING TO THE NEW STANDARD.

"CAMBRIDGE" EDITION

JUST RECEIVED.

We have a beautiful line of these Prayer Books in Japanese Seal, French Seal, Persian Calf, Syrian Levant, German Calf and Turkey Morocco.

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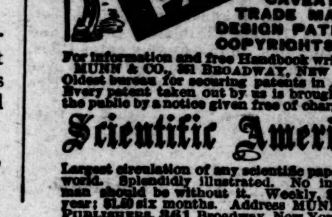
Scientific American Agency for



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NOW IS THE TIME

To Have Your Spring and Summer Suits Made to Order.

Having just received a fine line of samples for the

SPRING AND SUMMER SEASON,

I am prepared to furnish the trade with all the latest styles.

Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing Gentlemen's Clothing a Specialty.

PRICES OF SUITS RANGE FROM $20.00 UP;

PANTALOON $8.00 UP.

Gentlemen's own material cut or made up in the latest styles and at reasonable prices.

Thanking the public generally for their past patronage, I ask for a continuance of same.

M. JUDGE,

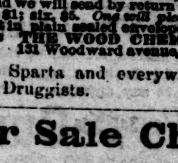
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILOR,

Overbaugh House, Green Street.

4–6–93 tf

WOOD'S PHOSPHODINE,

The Great English Remedy.



Promptly and permanently cures all forms of Nervous Weakness, Emissions, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all effects of Abuse or Excesses. Been prescribed over 35 years in thousands of cases; is the only Reliable and Honest Medicine known. Ask druggists for Wood's Phosphodine; if he offers some worthless medicine in place of this, leave his dishonest store, inclose price in letter, and we will send by return mail. Price, one package, $1; six, $5. One will please, six will cure. Pamphlet in plain sealed envelope, 2 stamps. Address THE WOOD CHEMICAL CO., 131 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Before and After.

Sold in Sparta and everywhere by all responsible Druggists.

For Sale Cheap.

A Seventy-Five Dollar KIMBALL ORGAN, perfectly new. Can be bought cheap at a sacrifice. For terms and particulars apply at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

5–18–93.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as administrator of the estate of Evander Gillis, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before August 7th, 1894, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

N. W. GILLIS, Adm'r of the Estate of Evander Gillis.

Aug. 7, 1893—6w

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect Aug. 20th, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Mixed Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	7:40 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:40 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	12:55 "
Arrive Sanford,	3:10 "
Leave Sanford,	3:30 "
Leave Climax,	6:23 "
Arrive Greensboro,	7:10 "
Leave Greensboro,	7:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	8:37 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	9:15 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	9:25 "
Leave Rural Hall,	10:04 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	11:55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Mixed Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	5:10 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	7:00 "
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	7:40 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	8:00 "
Leave Stokesdale,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	10:00 "
Leave Climax,	10:43 "
Arrive Sanford,	1:35 p. m.
Leave Sanford,	1:55 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:05 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:20 "
Arrive Wilmington,	9:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	9:15 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	10:25 "
Leave Red Springs,	11:08 "
Leave Hope Mills,	12:03 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	12:25 "

SOUTH BOUND,	No. 3, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville.	4:25 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:48 "
Leave Maxton,	6:25 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:35 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	8:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	10:43 "
Arrive Greensboro,	11:30 "
Leave Greensboro,	11:50 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:05 p. m.
Arrive Madison	2:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed. Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	2:55 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	3:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	5:05 "
Leave Greensboro,	5:20 "
Leave Climax,	6:25 "
Arrive Ramseur,	8:05 "

Connections North bound with the Seaboard Air-Line at Sanford; Richmond & Danville R. R. at Greensboro; Norfolk & Western R. R at Walnut Cove Junction.

Connections South bound with the Norfolk & Western R. R. at Walnut Cove Junction; Richmond & Danville R. R. at Greensboro; Seaboard Air Line at Sanford; Atlantic Coast Line at Fayetteville.

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South bound train breakfast at Walnut Cove and dinner at Sanford.

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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 23. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.		No. 41. Daily.	No. 55. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	
Leave Weldon..	12 35	9 53		5 00	
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45		6 20	
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35				
Leave Tarboro..	12 54				
					P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 42	10 45		6 20	
Leave Wilson...	2 30	11 30		7 00	2 40
Leave Selma					3 30
Lv. Fayetteville		1 15			6 00
Arrive Florence	10 40	3 27			9 05
				A. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 30			7 00	
Leave Goldboro.	3 20			7 47	
Leave Magnolia.	4 33			8 57	
Ar. Wilmington.	6 15			10 40	
	P. M.			A. M.	

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 2nd, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily.	No. 55. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Florence.	5 10	7 30		6 30
Lv. Fayetteville		9 33		9 50
Leave Selma				11 49
Arrive Wilson..		11 25		12 50
	A. M.		P. M.	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30		5 00	
Leave Magnolia	11 10		6 40	
Leave Goldsboro	12 20		7 47	
Arrive Wilson..	1 10		8 34	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Wilson..	1 10	11 30	8 34	
Ar Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	9 15	
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35			
Leave Tarboro..	12 54			
Lv Rocky Mount	2 00	12 08	9 15	
Arrive Weldon..	3 08	1 00	10 35	
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M, Greenville 6:37 P M., Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:20 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:40 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 4:40 P. M., Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:20 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 P M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 8:2 P M; arrive Dunbar 9:30 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 7:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 4:00 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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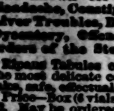

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